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PERSONAL.

Mazzini's physicians give him up.

Bayard Taylor has the whooping cough.

Mr. Vandenhoff is seriously ill in Montreal.

New York has five thousand vagrant children who never attend school.

Cotton speculators have sunk $300,000 in Columbus, Georgia, this season.

Mr. Burlingame intended to settle in California after his mission for China had closed.

Virginia city is to have a waltzing match for a purse of $1,000 and the championship of Nevada.

Two Western girls decided the ownership of a lover by a duel with case-knives. One lost a chignon and the beau.

The French theater is "breaking" the newspaper men in New York; but the pieces are not particularly valuable.

A New York woman was saved from suicide by a friend who caught her by the heels as she jumped from a window.

A gold piece in a Westerner's pocket wasn't melted the other day when the lightning struck and consumed him.

Carlotta Patti will go to California in May, and in the fall she intends to make a professional visit to South America.

The female jig-dancer at the Boston Adelphi Theatre is Miss Clara Burton, a member of the Thawmut avenue Church.

Miss McFarland-Richardson is now the occupant of a cottage at Woodside, a part of the estate of her late husband.

A Savannah negro accidentally shot his hand off while cocking a revolver with the laudible intention of killing a policeman.

Manager Bateman and George Jordan, the actor, had a little rough and tumble fight at the New York Hotel a few nights since.

The body of a little Kentucky boy, frozen to death last week, was guarded two days and pointed out to the parents, by his faithful dog.

A serious difficulty in Louisiana, a few days since, was happily prevented by the death of the aggressor and the wounding of two other men.

A Providence man chose for his daughter between her three suitors, by playing "seven up" with them. He "set up" the cards and neither of them got her.

The family cat taking a small bite out of a presented turkey and dying in convulsions immediately, was what saved an Indiana family from being strychnined to death last week.

Miss Kate Putnam, of New York, a daughter of the publisher, has received from the Medical College of Paris the certificate of *Tres Satisfait*, won this year only by heroes.

The last of Washington's field hands has died; this time in St. Louis. Of course he was 105 years old and all his faculties unimpaired. He is still living in several other places.

Wakeman, the dead New York journalist, met his end bravely, bade his wife good bye, pressed her hand and is the subject of a newspaper item as affecting as anything he ever did himself.

Casabianca, an Italian counterfeiter just arrived at New Orleans, imitated his namesake who stood on the burning deck. He would not go with the officers till their revolvers touched his bowie knife.

Women enjoy military rights on the coast of Africa, and an English naval officer says a regiment of rifle-women which he saw there, and which contained not a single man, was equal to any corps he ever met.

Boston had "Martha" on Friday evening, with Miss Kellogg as "Martha" and Miss Phillips, Lotti and Susini in the other three parts. The critics there speak of Miss Kellogg's "Marguerite" as "painfully artificial."

Mrs. Fowles, of Indiana, having gained a divorce and alimony, refused to pay her lawyers, on the ground that she was married when the contract was made. She having since been drowned, they are suing her estate.

When the Coroner's jury acquitted Ira Gardner and wife of the murder of Captain Alexander, the wealthy Southerner, at New York, on Monday, Mrs. Burke, the daughter of the deceased, exclaimed, in great excitement; "You may acquit them, but God never will. They murdered my father."

The corporation of London have decided to apply the funds raised for a monument for Prince Albert to procuring a memorial window for the west end of Guildhall. The opposite end is already occupied by a memorial window, in honor of the citizens of London, erected by the cotton operatives of Lancashire.

Samuel Washburne of Fort Edward, New York, who took part in the Canadian Rebellion of 1838, and was transported by the British Government to Van Deeman's Land, reached his home on Friday, after a forced absence of thirty-two years. He was entirely destitute, and has now reached the age of sixty-eight.

Jennie Tyler, the Vermont girl in Boston Library, is really to be married to the rich Englishman who fell in love with her some months ago. He is not a lord, but he is very wealthy and respectable, as has been satisfactorily ascertained, and will soon take his Yankee bride to preside over his establishment, Blennerhasset Hall, Cumberland.

Consul Shepard writes that while the Oneida was sinking, Lieut. Geo. K. Adams and Lieut. Commander William F. Stewart went below, forced the doors of the magazine, got carriages, loaded and fired a gun three times, and were in the act of loading a fourth time when the ship had sunk so far astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell over and killed the former.

One of the most beautiful actresses of Paris is Mlle. Moisset, of the Opera Comique, who has lately forsaken the parts of the Semi-Mondaine to attempt high art, and thus far with flattering success. She has a profile such as the ancients were wont to bestow upon Venuses or Nymphs; a nose straight and delicate, beautifully shaped lips and square brow, the hair growing down upon it. Had she a softer glance she would be extremely beautiful; but her eye is cold and expressionless, and this fact alone will doubtless mar, in a measure, her artistic career.—*Paris Cor.*

Mr. Overbeck brought royal gifts to his bride. The Emperor of Austria sent her a diamond ring, and the happy bridegroom gave her five sets of jewelry —the diamonds she wore at the wedding, a set of diamonds and pearls, and a set of topaz, the latter being a locket belonging to it, with the topaz cut like a cameo, making it a gem of great value. The other two sets were plainer than those mentioned, but still very elegant. He also brought some fur in the piece, valued at $2,000, out of which any style of wrapper can be made, and two camel's hair shawls, one to the bride and the other to Mrs. Dahlgren.

A returned European lady tourist tells of an interview she had with Miss Florence Nightingale. During the conversation she could but notice the singular shape of the eminent lady's foot. She had never heard that Miss Nightingale was lame, or malformed, but certainly something was the matter. Her curiosity prompted her to inquire of some mutual friend, who at once explained that Miss Nightingale, despising the modern instrument of torture vended by fashionable shoemakers, is accustomed to plant her stocking foot firmly on a piece of leather, draw the outline of the figure it forms, and have her shoe made to correspond exactly with it.

A prisoner in a Detroit court when asked where he lived replied: "Live? Live? I live in the regions of eternal bliss. I own a farm of a thousand acres there. I plough my land with angels and I raise cabbages, cabbages, cabbages, beets, beets, beets. You're a cabbage—you're a beet—you're an angel—you're a horse—you're a horse—you're a ass—a ass—a ass! Whoop!" "Is your father living?" "I'm my own father. I'm the father of all nations." "Have you any mother?" "Yes, young man. Yes, young man; lots of 'em; ten of 'em. You look as though you needed a mother. You Want nursing; you ain't healthy. My mother shall be your mothers, all of 'em. I' be your father. Child of mortality, embrace your heavenly father." He proved to be an escaped lunatic.

There is a report that Madame Emile Ollivier is about to place herself at the head of the reaction in favor of decency and simplicity in the matter of dress in the higher circles of Paris. At her own receptions she is so simply attired that, of necessity, her guests imitate her example. A good story is told of a fashionable dress maker, who, on being told the limit which Madame Emile had fixed to the expense of a desired ball dress, coolly exhibited his book of fashions, and observed as he turned over the pages, "I can make *half* this one, or one-third this one, or the upper part of this one; but there is none that I could afford to execute altogether for the sum mentioned by Madame." Needless to say that the great *couturier* was dismissed with nothing more than a hearty laugh at the absurdity of the scene on the part of the fair young bride, and that she had recourse to a dressmaker of less pretension.

GENERAL NEWS.

Those Wyoming ladies set an in-jury-ous example.

Gov. McDougall, late of Winnipeg, has the small-pox.

The New York pneumatic bore has been photographed.

Nashville claims to be the dirtiest city in the Union.

A Pennsylvania town has a ladies' anti-slandering society.

An American engineer pronounces the Suez Canal a great success.

Wisconsin claims that Ole Bull will soon marry one of her daughters.

Revels was once excluded from the Senate gallery on account of color.

San Francisco now gets its cheese from Buffalo without change of cars.

Long Island coroner's juries censure men who get run over on the railroads.

Trying to live high on a low salary has caused a Detroit book keeper's defalcation.

Eggs are used instead of rawhides by Kansas women in punishing their slanderers.

A Louisville court has fined a man for being thrown out of the house by his son-in-law.

A Western German sues a fellow tenant because his seven children play in the entry.

It cost an Ohio tobacconist $82 to sell four cents worth of tobacco out of a broken package.

A Kentuckian saved his fence rails by inserting his knife into a neighbor's heart the other day.

A Savannah darkey told a colored damsel's fortune so effectually that he found she hadn't any.

The professional jurymen of Chicago rejoice that the convention is not going to overthrow their craft.

The authorities of Louisville have rewarded the mother of triplets by allowing the family to starve.

Miss Anna Dickinson sent Miss Susan Anthony a silk gown and two hundred dollars as a birthday present.

A family of children at Buffalo are pulling off a variety of fun for another every night. A useful spirit, that.

A Louisville man was accidentally killed by a pistol ball which a gentleman put through his father-in-law's neck.

A Vermonter who would smoke in the barn is going to try ashes as a fertilizer this spring, and build a new one.

Liszt sends word to Alide Topp that he believes her a great genius. She is on the Topp round of the ladder of fame.

A dozen Chinamen transported a 1200-pound safe slung to a pole from one California town to another, the other day.

Four thousand feet of Artesian well at St. Louis cost $100,000. They didn't get any water, but they talk of trying it again.

The quantity of snow that fell on the roofs during the late storm was found by the sliding scale and the figures on the side walks.

A Detroit man tried to light himself to bed the other night by igniting his underclothing. He would have succeeded but for burning to death.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a unanimous vote, agreed to report against the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty. There is not enough vitality left in the project to make any headway whatsoever against the unanimous report of the Committee.

Comptroller Hulburd favors a reduction of the tax on national bank circulation of from one per cent. to one-eighth of one per cent., which, he says, will be ample to defray the expenses of running the Comptroller's office. The aggregate amount received from national banks in Washington is about eight millions of dollars.

The revival in the Cuban recognition fever which took place ten days ago, does not hold out. The more thorough the investigation into all the facts, the better convinced are a majority of the members of Congress that the course of the administration on the Cuban question has been right, and there will be no vote in either House to the contrary.

—At an investigation yesterday at the St. Louis city hospital, on the body of Lewis Baum, the jury found a verdict that he died from congestion of the brain and other organs, caused by working in the air chamber under the east pier of the bridge at that point. The testimony disclosed the fact that unhealthy organizations are quite seriously affected by working in the air chamber, where the pressure is about forty pounds to the square inch, producing muscular paralysis, congestion and other derangements of the system. There are now some thirty men at the hospital suffering more or less from the effects of working in the air chamber, and quite a number under treatment at the hospital of the bridge company.

—The Chicago *Journal* contradicts the statement, supposed by authority of the New York *Tribune*, that Gen. Sheridan had ordered portions of being relieved from the command of the Western Department and be assigned to duty elsewhere, because Col. Baker has not been and will not be promoted, as he requested. Gen. Sheridan is not desirous of being taken from that department, has no familiar intimated anything of the kind, and he has not asked the promotion of Col. Baker.

A special from Manchester, Ohio, says on Sunday last, while J. C. Reinehart, school teacher, and John Smith, carpenter, were walking on the highway they met a drunken man named James Huff, who drew a pistol and shot Connell dead. Rhinehart drew a pistol and shot Huff through the body, but before he fell he returned Rhinehart's fire, mortally wounding him. Rhinehart and Huff died a few minutes after.

—Arizona advices report a shock of earthquake at Prescott and vicinity March 11th, the first there since the country was settled by whites. The oscillations were southeast and northwest. There was no material damage. The small-pox rages at Tucson and vicinity and has probably decimated the friendly Indian population. The Apaches are plundering and murdering defenceless whites in every direction.

—The steamer Dolphin, from Philadelphia for Richmond, burned to the water's edge Tuesday, at Paturxet, Md. The crew barely escaped with their lives.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Supplement Finally Passed and Approved by the Governor —Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate—Variety of Bills Considered and Passed Upon in the House.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, March 24, 1870.

SENATE.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Messrs. HOWARD and GRAHAM called up the House supplement for the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which passed finally and was immediately signed by the Governor.

FIXING COMPENSATION.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill fixing the compensation of the high sheriff of Beaver county for services in conveying prisoners to Dixmont Hospital and Western Penitentiary.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill was again called up by Mr. BILLINGFELT, chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWARD moved to increase the appropriation to the Western Hospital from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars and insert two thousand for insurance, struck out by the Committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed the amendment. Disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 15.

The Finance Committee having struck out the Northern and Harrisburg Homes for the Friendless, and Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia,

Mr. CONNELL moved the reinsertion of the Northern Home.

Other amendments were then offered, including the Wilkesbarre and Harrisburg Homes, and a discussion arose as to the propriety of appropriations to local charities. Messrs. Billingfelt, Connell, Howard and Davis opposing them on principle.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill authorizing the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to dispose of capital stock. Passed.

Mr. KERR: Supplement to the act consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes. Passed.

POSTPONED.

The bill authorizing corporations to reduce capital stock was finally postponed on motion of Mr. DAVIS.

CANAL BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing turnpikes, plank road and canal companies to issue bonds and secure the same by morigage and abandon portion Sea Dominge road and lines for public use, came up.

Mr. MILLER, Phila., moved an amendment prohibiting the abandonment of North Branch Canal, north of Wilkesbarre, or Pennsylvania Canal, on Juniata River east of Huntingdon, and authorizing said companies to substitute slack water navigation, and applying the act only to canals operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad or Canal Companies. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

The bill authorizing canal companies to build internal railroads also passed.

INCOME TAX.

The joint resolution urging Congress to repeal the income tax was killed.

REPUDIATION BILL DEFEATED.

The bill authorizing the tender of legal tender of the United States in payment of debts of this Commonwealth, and providing the stay of execution in certain cases, was defeated.

UNIFORM REPORTS.

The bill requiring Railroad, Canal, Navigation and Telegraph Companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General was passed.

MILITARY AGENCY.

The bill reviving the Military State Agency at Washington was postponed.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The bill continuing the publication of Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers at five dollars per volume passed second reading.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The bill authorizing the erection of a monument in front of the Capitol buildings, in memory of Pennsylvania volunteers who fell in the rebellion, passed.

THE SINKING FUND.

House bill diverting taxes from tavern license, theaters, &c., from the Sinking Fund, passed.

VOTING LISTS.

The bill requiring division canvassors to prepare the voting lists usually prepared by assessors, etc., passed second reading.

DEFEATED.

The bill prohibiting payment of wages in anything except cash, known as "the Luzerne store bill," was defeated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature—Reciprocity Question.

HALIFAX, March 24.—In the Legislature last night Mr. Dickie introduced resolutions as follows, which were made the special order for Friday week:

Resolved, 1st. That while deprecating the adoption of a policy unsound in itself and at variance with the practice of the parent State, this House feels it to be their duty to emphatically declare that the time selected, when the subject of abolishing or reducing the duty on exports from this province is engaging the attention of the American Congress, is singularly inopportune, and calculated to defeat the efforts now being made for the admission on better terms of our coal, fish, agricultural and other products to American markets.

2d. That the adoption by the Dominion Government of a policy of retaliation against the United States, which is the natural and, as experience has shown, the only reliable market for this staple productions of this province, may possibly lead to the imposition of still higher rates on the chief exports of the country, to the great injury of agricultural, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipping interests.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution at St. Clairsville, Ohio, of a Confessed Perpetrator of Fourteen Murders.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WHEELING, W. Va., March 24.—Thos. D. Carr, for the murder of Louisa C. Fox, near St. Clairsville, Ohio, in January 1869, was executed in the county jail at St. Clairsville this afternoon at one o'clock. No one was admitted to the jail but the sheriff and his assistants and the newspaper reporters. Carr was cool and collected throughout, but the recklessness which characterized his conduct during the trial entirely disappeared. By his own confession he is believed to be the greatest manslaughterer ever born in this or any other country. He acknowledges having perpetrated fourteen cold blooded murders and made five unsuccessful attempts to take life before the killing of Miss Fox. His execution was the first that ever occurred in Belmont county, Ohio, and created great excitement.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, March 24.—River falling slowly, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer at 6 P. M. C.

BROWNSVILLE, March 24.—River falling, with about seven feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 44 at 5 P. M. O.

GREENSBORO, March 24.—River falling slowly, with about five feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 at 6 P. M. L.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., March 24.—River stationary, with forty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 47 at 6 P. M. S.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

HOUSE: Report on the Cadetship Business—The Tariff Bill Discussion Continued.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, made a report on the subject of cadetships, which was read. It states that the Committee had taken evidence in a great many cases and ascertained the existence of irregularities in appointing cadets outside the districts of the members appointing; that in several cases money had been paid to parties negotiating such appointments, but except in the cases already acted upon none appeared to have been paid to members, and that the facts proven were not sufficient to warrant the Committee reporting the cases to the House. The Committee was therefore of the opinion that it might properly report in this general way, and feeling that it had discharged its duty faithfully, and without prejudice against or partiality for any member of Congress or officer of the Government, it respectfully asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Committee also reported a bill making two years' residence on the part of the cadet in the district from which he is appointed requisite.

The Committee also recommended the adoption of resolutions, as follows:

First, Declaring that Gen. Schoefl, one of the patent office examiners, was engaged in lending himself as a medium for the passage of money for corrupt purposes, and directing that the evidence in the case be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and that he be requested to remove Schoefl from his position, as an improper person to have or hold such a responsible position under the Government.

Mr. BILLINGFELT opposed the amendment. Disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 15.

The Finance Committee having struck out the Northern and Harrisburg Homes for the Friendless, and Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia,

Mr. CONNELL moved the reinsertion of the Northern Home.

Other amendments were then offered, including the Wilkesbarre and Harrisburg Homes, and a discussion arose as to the propriety of appropriations to local charities. Messrs. Billingfelt, Connell, Howard and Davis opposing them on principle.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

Second, Directing the Speaker to exclude from all privileges of the floor, committee rooms, cloak room and all galleries of the House, any person who has been or may hereafter be proved guilty of having been engaged in corrupting or attempting to corrupt any member of Congress, by directly or indirectly offering him any valuable consideration, with a view of influencing his action in any matter pertaining to his official duties.

Third, That the evidence showing that Commander Upsher, of the navy, had placed them on board the United States steamer Oneida at Aspinwall, with the intent that she shall be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years nor less than six months, and every such ship or vessel, with all materials, shall be forfeited; and be it further enacted that in every case where a ship or vessel shall be fitted out, armed or equipped contrary to the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall employ for the purpose, to employ the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or any part thereof, for purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel.

CONSIDERED THE TREATY.

The Senate was engaged this afternoon for four hours and a half in considering the St. Thomas treaty. Mr. Conkling opened the debate in opposition to its ratification, occupying the floor until the session adjourned, but giving away to Senators who made brief remarks or put upon answers to questions which they had propounded to him. The Senate will resume the subject to-morrow directly after the reading of the journal.

J. O'Sullivan arrived here to-day direct from San Domingo, bringing important official dispatches, including the general result of the work in favor of annexation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says there was not more than a two per cent. vote in the negative. O'Sullivan refuted the lying Howes and charges against parties who were prominent in advocating and negotiating the treaty.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The President in an interview with Senator Boreman, West Virginia, stated that he had already prepared a speech which he intended to read in which he commended the passage and granting of universal amnesty to all lately in the rebellion; and that he was in favor of a law granting amnesty to all and every one who had participated in the rebellion, but he would then do would be to make a record of the same at the nearest Court. Senator Boreman said he was in favor of general amnesty with but few exceptions, and to these he would never consent so far as he was concerned. The President said that he did not desire to make any exceptions and would also recommend; that nothing less than universal amnesty would be given. He said further, that after Georgia and Texas were admitted he would send in the message alluded to.

SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court will hereafter strictly enforce the rule in regard to the filing of business, and not permit under any circumstances the filing of a brief after a case is called for argument.

The case of Thompson and others, claimants, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company of Kansas, involving the right of States to tax the property and franchises of the various branches of the Pacific Railroad, is now under argument.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Several Republican members of the Virginia Legislature, accompanied by Representative Platt, called at their respects to the President to-day. Affairs in that State were briefly discussed. The President expressed no opinion, however, as to the matter of the controversy, but said what Gen. Canby did was to simply prevent riot and bloodshed, and he would have been blameable if he had not taken such precautions.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Secretary of State gives notice that he will continue to receive all claims against Mexico until the 31st of May instead of the 4th of March, as heretofore announced.

After discussion the bill, after being amended to make the term one year, was passed.

To the resolution about Commander Upsher Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment, requesting the convening of a court martial to ascertain whether he was guilty of cowardly or treacherous conduct, which was rejected—71 against 11.

The resolution was then adopted.

That about Gen. Schoefl occasioned discussion, during which Messrs. MAYNARD and BUTLER declared it had been a matter of common report in Washington that cadetships had been for sale in this House, Mr. Kelly stating that some of his predecessors told him it had been the charge of the House that the investigation of the Committee had shown that one of them, Mr. Millward, was engaged in peddling the appointments of other people.

Messrs. Schenck, Dawes, Logan, Morgan and others repudiated the idea that the sale of cadetships was in accordance with common rumor, or a custom of the House.

The resolution was then adopted, as was the one about lobby members, and the report itself.

Mr. MUNGEN requested Mr. Logan to state whether the Committee had any evidence before it at all affecting his (Mr. Mungen's) character.

Mr. LOGAN replied if there had been the Committee would certainly have reported the fact.

Mr. McNEELEY, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported bills to authorize Legislative Assemblies of Territories to grant general acts of incorporation and for educational purposes. Passed.

Mr. PIERCE, from the same Committee, reported a bill donating the Marine Hospital at Natchez to the State of Mississippi for educational purposes.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber, salt, steel, coal and pig iron. The great agricultural interest of the country was not represented here by paid agents and lobbyists, but the time when this interest would be heard and felt was coming. There could be no real prosperity in the country when its greatest producing interest was depressed and over-burdened.

Mr. JOHNSON made appeal on behalf of the farming and wine growing interests of California.

Mr. McCORMICK argued against a protective tariff and complained particularly of the duties on iron, steel, cotton, cloth, woolen goods, &c.

Mr. ALLISON spoke in favor of a reduction of taxes. He said those engaged in the production of iron in its ruder forms were amply protected, but the vast number of artizans working in iron were not protected by the existing tariff. On the contrary, the tariff was to them a burden, or was a burden to consumers of their products. The agricultural interest was not protected directly, because freights from Chicago to Boston were more than twice the amount of duty imposed upon agricultural products from Canada. The mechanics and artisans of the country were not directly protected, and that class comprised a much larger number of citizens than were comprised within the productive classes. He denied the assertion that protection ultimately cheapened the article protected. It might be true in many instances, depending on the degree of protection or competition in this country, and on the amount of consumption, but it was not true in the majority of cases. It was certainly not true in respect to iron. The tariff had increased the cost of iron to ship builders, and if so it certainly must have increased it to other consumers.

Mr. KELLY remarked that while the cost of foreign iron was tending up, that of American iron was tending down, and asked Mr. Allison to what no attributed that?

Mr. ALLISON said he was proving that the tariff increased the cost of production, and again referred to the depressed condition of ship building, but he regarded the bill as reported by the special committees on that subject unjust to the people, because it allowed fifteen dollars a ton to be paid back for American iron used in a ship. Why should the people of the United States be called on to pay such a bounty? That bill confessedly showed that an American ship could not be built or sailed as cheap as foreign ships could be, and that was acknowledged in the tariff. This bounty, proposed to be given to American ship owners and builders, was to apply not only to vessels employed in the coastwise trade, where there was no competition. He was not prepared to vote for such bounty. No petition, however, was that this bill confessed that the duty on iron increased the cost of iron to ship builders, and if it did it also increased it to all other consumers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Ill., asked him if believed if, with duty taken off iron, it would be as cheap five years hence as now?

Mr. ALLISON replied that was a question of arithmetic. He did not want the duties taken off iron. He only wanted them reduced, and had not said the cost of iron was increased in proportion to the duties, but only that it was increased to the consumer by the tariff. He confessed he was impossible to raise the necessary amount of revenue without protection, but argued that the tax should be so levied as to take out of the pockets of the people the least possible sum over and above that which it placed in the National Treasury.

The House took a recess, the evening session to be for general discussion on the Tariff bill.

—Susan B. Anthony and Prof. E. C. Hewitt, of the Illinois State University, are to have a joint discussion on woman suffrage at Peoria next week.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Calculation of the Cancellation of Public Debt—The Cuban Question—What the President Says About Amnesty—The Trouble in Virginia—Steamship Subsidy.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1870.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—ITS CANCELLATION CALCULATED.

The following table, officially prepared at the Treasury Department, exhibits the time it would take to cancel the entire public debt of the United States—$2,500,000,000—by a sinking fund capital varying from twenty-five to one hundred million a year, interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually:

Capital.	*Time.*
$ 25,000,000	23½ years.
30,000,000	21½ "
35,000,000	19½ "
40,000,000	18 "
45,000,000	16½ "
50,000,000	15½ "
55,000,000	14½ "
60,000,000	14 "
65,000,000	13 "
70,000,000	12½ "
75,000,000	12 "
80,000,000	11½ "
85,000,000	11 "
90,000,000	10½ "
95,000,000	10 "
100,000,000	9½ "

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

It is understood that there will be two reports from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Mr. Banks' resolution. The minority will present a substitute of the following nature: That if any person shall, within the limits of United States, fit out, arm, equip, or be knowingly concerned in fitting out, arming or equipping any vessel, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed to cruise or commit any depredations upon the property of any European prince or State, for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming indemity, or shall issue or deliver commissions, within the territory of the United States, for any ship or vessel with the intent that she shall be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years nor less than six months, and every such ship or vessel, with all materials, shall be forfeited; and be it further enacted that in every case where a ship or vessel shall be fitted out, armed or equipped contrary to the provisions of this act it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall employ for the purpose, to employ the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, or any part thereof, for purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel.

The majority will present a substitute declaring Henry Smith's place on the Potsdam Custom House vacant. Smith is understood to be the party who made the combination which defeated the charter and other city bills on Tuesday. A coalition of Democrats and Republicans will be formed to-night to get a new city charter, to be introduced next week, giving the Mayor power to appoint and remove all subordinates, to appoint a board of public works, not subject to the approval of the Aldermen, and making him responsible directly to the people; the Aldermen to be elected on the general ticket; expenditures of money to be strictly guarded, especially in regard to street pavements, a majority of the property owners to have to say the right to the kind of pavement for which they will be assessed. This charter, which is a direct blow at the Aldermen and young Democracy, will be fiercely opposed by Smith.

The young Democracy held a caucus at Albany this evening and resolved to call a general caucus of all Democratic members to-night, giving away to every man to vote for every bill on pain of being branded as a traitor to his party. Tweed's friends also met and talked over matters. Tweed said he would have a new charter ready in a few days, and that would be satisfactory to all honest men of all parties, and would reduce taxation in new York hundreds of thousands per annum.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

Europe for some time past has been absorbing American State and railroad securities on an enormous scale, and at some financial centres on the continent the people generally have been seized with a mania for everything American. As an instance of this we cite the fact that a railroad loan of one million, with a State endorsement, was recently put upon the Frankfort market, and was taken up in a few minutes at Paris. It is stated a French bank took a railroad loan of twenty-five million francs and actually paid out five million francs on account. In this case there seems to have been some underestimation, and it is stated a representative of the French bank who recently arrived in this country was very much surprised to find the railroad bonds were not on the New York Exchange list, and also that the road has no present earnings.

Private telegrams from Europe state there is a semi-panic in London and Frankfort on some Southern State securities, and that there has been a decline of three to four per cent. on Virginia bonds, and two to three per cent. on Louisianas. This reaction created an uneasy feeling in outside American securities at London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam and other points, with a general decline in prices.

The Panama Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of four per cent.

SAN DOMINGO NEWS.

The regular steamer from San Domingo, which arrived here yesterday morning, brings a bearer of dispatches to the authorities at Washington, with further details of the election in the Island. Among the passengers by the steamer is Hartmount, who went out on the last trip for the purpose of making a tender to Baez of $150,000 sterling of the loan negotiated through him with Lawson & Co., of London. He reports the positive resignation of Baez to accomplish victory, because of his obligations to this Government pending the treaty of annexation. The *World's* San Domingo correspondent writes that the vote in favor of annexation is large, but that the Government has apparently facilitated ballot box stuffing by its agents, and that there is a strong feeling against Baez and annexation in San Domingo city, in spite of the reported vote in favor of the scheme.

THE AMNESTY MESSAGE.

The *Tribune* of this morning says that the President has prepared, and will send to Congress as soon as Georgia and Texas are admitted, a message recommending that universal amnesty be declared, and restoring their civil rights to all engaged in the rebellion who come forward and ask them. "It is a message," says the *Tribune*, "which the country will gladly hail, and the result of which will be far reaching and beneficent. The Senate should show its disposition to welcome the measure by at once admitting the only two States which remain unreconstructed."

IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

A meeting in sympathy with a peace policy toward the Indians will be held in this city on Friday evening next, at the Friends' meeting house. The Cherokee delegates, now in Washington, are expected to attend and it is expected that the principal chiefs, Ross, Col. Adair, Col. Vann and others will be present and explain the mode of life and social and political system of the Cherokee Nation. These delegates are very intelligent men, and two of them can speak English with fluency.

MURDER AT TROY.

A man named Manning Sanderhelden was murdered last night by three robbers who went to his residence, near Troy, for the purpose of robbing. They crushed in the skull of Sanderhelden with a sledge hammer. Sanderhelden, Alexander, fired a gun to alarm the neighbors when the robbers at once fled. The deceased was a prominent and wealthy citizen and much excitement was caused by the tragedy.

ARREST OF AN EMBEZZLER.

Frank W. Roberts has been arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of embezzlement of $3,000 from Mr. Nosman, a stationer, of Milwaukee. He is an Englishman and claims to have been a Lieut. Colonel in the Confederate army. Report says he has several wives in different sections of the country.

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

The wool auction sale was largely attended, but not much spirit existed, shill sellers were satisfied with the prices realized, which in several instances were below the appraised value, while in more cases they equalled and exceeded the valuation.

THE MISSING COLLECTOR.

So far as appears on the surface, the active search for the absconding Bailey is practically abandoned, and unless he is betrayed or voluntarily surrenders himself, it seems more than probable that he will not be seen again in this city.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Walter Brown and Harry Biglin are organizing a four-oared boat crew with the intention of challenging both the St. John and Tyne crews this summer.

Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, sailed to-day for Nassau to assume the duties of the Consulate there, to which he was recently appointed.

Nothing is yet known of Collector Bailey's whereabouts. A report that he had been seen in Albany is discredited by Government officers. There is no doubt his abstractions will reach one hundred thousand, and how much more cannot be known until the examination now in progress is completed.

Wolf & Co., importers of laces, silks, and toilets, Broadway, are charged by revenue officials with extensive falsification in values for the past two years, and their stock, valued at $20,000 has been seized. There is evidence of the collusion of two Government officials, one of whom has informed. Names are withheld.

The Manama, Guatemalaen Consul, implicated in smuggling, has been discharged by Commissioner Osborn, having established his innocence.

A large number of men it is said will be discharged from the Navy Yard in a day or two. The number now employed is 1,900.

At a meeting of those interested in the Midland Railroad, held at the Produce Exchange, it was resolved to recommend the Legislature to grant a loan of $1,500,000 to the line for improvements, at six per cent., payable in twenty years.

Counterfeit twenty dollar bills on the Central National Bank are in circulation in Brooklyn.

The hardware store of J. W. Buckalew & Son, and two smaller buildings adjoining, in New Brunswick, N. J., were partially destroyed by fire. Loss $15,000.

The annual dinner of Princeton College at Delmanicos, to-day, was presided over by Hon. W. C. Alexander. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of the College of New York, Hon. B. H. Brewster, Rev. Theo. Cuyler and others.

Sixty suits for a hundred dollars each have been recovered in Paterson, N. J., against the Erie Railway Company by shippers of freight for over charges.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Bonaparte-Noir Homicide Trial—Exciting Proceedings—Agrarian Outrages in Ireland.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

Paris, March 24.—The strike at La Creusot is confined to a portion of the workmen who are laboring under political excitement. It is expected it will soon be suppressed.

Tours, March 24.—The High Court of Justice resumed the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte this morning. Witnesses for the defence were examined to show the previous bad character of Noir and Fouveille, and good character of the Prince. Their testimony on the first point was not convincing. Other witnesses were brought up to testify to the good conduct of the Prince as an officer. While one of the witnesses for the prosecution was conducting the cross-examination of witnesses he used an expression offensive to the Prince, who violently interrupted the proceedings, and turning to the lawyer denounced him and his party as a faction. Fouveille was terribly excited, rose and called the Prince an assassin. This caused great confusion among the spectators and in the Court. Fouveille was forcibly taken out by two gen d'armes. The Procureur General demanded the punishment of Fouveille. The Court decided to postpone the consideration of the matter until after the sitting.

Mr. Floquet then commenced an argument for the prosecution. He reviewed the lives of Noir, Fouveille and Prince Bonaparte. He pointed out the difference in their character, dwelt on the reputation of the Prince as a man of violence, asserted he was known to have killed four men, and related how he left the mill Cayr and Paris without permission in 1849 for which Louis Napoleon dismissed him from the army. At this point the Prince became greatly excited and exclaimed there was a plot to aggravate him. He was severely reprimanded by the Court for interrupting the counsel.

At the conclusion of the argument for the prosecution, Fouveille was brought in and the presiding Judge sentenced him to five days' confinement for contempt of court. The closing argument will be continued to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 24.—The increase of specie in the Bank of England during the week was £138,000.

An eminent London city solicitor has absconded.

In a divorce case of Watkins vs. Watkins, a decree was granted, the defendant being in America with Lydia Thompson.

Dublin, March 24.—Outrages on property owners continue at Westmeath. Yesterday a clergyman, accompan

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

A CONCERTED EFFORT is about to be made for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis to New London.

THE disposition at Harrisburg to be content with one new Supreme Judge, instead of two, is very generally commended.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* understands that the holders of bonds issued by railway and other corporations, of dates prior to Feb. 26, '62, will generally demand payment of their interest coupons, in gold, on the 1st proximo, protesting the same if not so paid.

THE ACT of last winter abolishing the old Spring Elections has given real satisfaction to a very large majority of the people. Members in the present Legislature who favor any proposition for its repeal, are, themselves, simply unadvised of the actual state of pupiic opinion.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces that a further installment of $33 each has been assessed upon the Democratic policemen of that city, to secure the final defeat of the new police bill now pending at Harrisburg. This is in addition to the $35, which each policeman has already paid for the squelching of former bills of the same general purport.

MR. JAMES MILLS, who has long occupied the position of political editor of the *Commercial*, has resigned his position and accepted a similar place on the Columbus *Statesman*, a leading Ohio Democratic journal. There are few more earnest or more rampant Democrats than Mr. MILLS, and, while he was quite friendly to that party in the columns of our contemporary, still he will have wider scope in the new position to which he has been called.

AMONG the new bills read in the House, at Harrisburg, on the 18th, were two, severally incorporating the "Crescent" and the "Morgan" Improvement Companies. These bills do not recite all the corporate powers to be conferred, but simply vest the new corporations "with all the powers, privileges, duties and obligations conferred upon the "Continental Improvement Company" in April, 1868. We have already in this journal called public attention to the extreme impolicy of granting the very extraordinary powers, which these improvement companies thus ask for, to any corporation whatever. We trust that members will serve all such applications alike at this session, with a decided and prompt negative upon these dangerous bills.

HERE is a fair specimen of the reasons upon which most of our legislative divorces are granted, in other States as well as in our own. Could we find a stronger justification for the entire exclusion of the divorce business from the legislative authority? A bill was offered in the House, on the 11th,—perhaps it has become a law by this time—to dissolve the bonds between a wife and her shiftless husband, the preamble of which recites:

WHEREAS, Rebecca ——, of —— county, Pennsylvania, was united in marriage, in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to one Stephen ——, of the same place, and continued to live with him for about eighteen years, but, for about three years last past, he has been the principal part of his time away from home, and neglected to provide the necessaries of life for his wife, which forced her to provide for herself as best she could, and that she was induced to marry him against her will and consent, and his habits of intemperance has (*sic*) become such as to make it imperative on her to leave him, that the cause of her desired separation from him is insufficient to obtain a decree of divorce in this State. Therefore, &c.

OUR LEGISLATURE continues to attest its uncompromising devotion to retrenchment and reform! The House has just created a new $3,000 office, with travelling expenses. The incumbent is to be styled a "Commissioner of Pensions," and his special business will be to stop certain small outside stealings from the State Treasury, in the matter of pensions. Fearing the Governer's incapacity to select a suitable man, the House expressly designates, for the post, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the present Chief Clerk under Mr. Mackey, in the Treasury. The Governor will be grateful for this mark of confidence in the Executive discretion; Mr. Nicholson, who has been generally expected to take an active part are long in certain legal proceedings against a former delinquent officer, will perhaps also be so grateful that he will think better of his desperate intent; and Mr. Ames, himself a supporter of Mr. Irwin, who introduced this little sugar-plum, no doubt, expects to be grateful also for the probable suppression of a further unpleasantness. All this is very cheap at only $3,000 more, per year, out of the Treasury. By all means, don't stop it!

WOULD THE BANKS WIND UP.

We have seen a statement that, owing to high taxes and expenses, the National banks must make over eight per cent. on their capital before laying anything by for profits to be divided. These institutions may well be congratulated, in that view, upon their success in actually declaring such handsome dividends. For example, the banks in the city of New York, with an aggregate capital of nearly $78,000,000, have been estimated to clear at least $20,000,000 per annum in gross income. As the same institutions reports surplus fund of $19,000,000, and undivided profits of over $8,000,000, it is clear that the expenses do not quite eat up the business.

There can be no doubt that these banks have been of vast service to the country, and we rejoice in their conspicuous prosperity. For the aid which they gave us in floating the public credit during the war and since, it is pleasant to feel that they have reaped a reward fully up to the average compensation paid to any of our defenders.

The Government now proposes to make another assessment upon their patriotism, but leaving them wholly at liberty to decline the terms if they don't like them, lift the money for their bonds, and surrender privileges which they may no longer find profitable. No robbery is thought of on either side. The funding bill in effect offers to the banks par in gold for bonds now worth three to five per cent. less. Would that be oppressive? or they may retain their present privileges by remitting one to one and a half per cent. only on their bond securities for circulation. In view of their present profits, would that abatement be disastrously ruinous?

A Chicago print feels very confident that the passage of the funding-bill will drive the Western banks out of existence. With a field at present so profitable that any bank wishing to surrender its charter, in districts now full, can command a *bonus* for its place from other capital waiting to come in, is it probable either that many banks would be driven out of business, or that a good many more would not be ready to go in, by reason of the very small proposed reduction in the interest on their bonds?

In making these issues against the funding bill, the friends of the banks are not more wise than they are wilful of the mark in the arguments which they offer. The business would still remain quite too lucrative to be willingly surrendered, even if they must bank upon bonds at three per cent. And everybody understands this, who knows any thing of the subject.

THE LAST GREAT ROBBERY AND ITS APOLOGIST.

Those organs of the "Treasury ring" that can afford to be independent, indorse the bill exchanging securities in the State Treasury for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the State. On the other hand, the small fry organs have set up a wail about "Another Steal." Having participated in so many "steals" they imagine that part of the proceeds of the bonds exchanged are to be given away, and that their itching palms will receive none of it. The people will bear in mind, for misrepresentation is already current, that the bonds which are to be substituted for those taken from the Treasury *are to be fully guaranteed, both principal and interest*, by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, or the Philadelphia and Reading Companies, who by the same act are empowered to mortgage their roads to enable them to make the State absolutely secure in the transfer of these bonds. The State transfers bonds which are guaranteed by only one corporation for bonds secured by several corporations!

We find the above paragraph in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 24th. The GAZETTE is never personal and it therefore forbears to say that the quotation as above reveals the manners of a blackguard, the veracity of a champion liar and the morals of a reckless thief.

The bonds substituted into the Treasury are NOT "fully guaranteed, principal and interest," by any railway company whatever. What the guarantees really are may be seen by reading the following extract from the second section of the Act:

Provided, however, That no delivery or exchange of bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this act by the commissioners of the sinking fund until a contract for the construction and equipment of said lines of railway, and the said branch to Waynesburg, respectively, with responsible parties, duly executed, shall be delivered to the said commissioners, and an absolute guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, within the time and conditions of this act, by a responsible railway company or companies, of which the Pennsylvania railway company shall be one, and also a guarantee in like manner of the payment by the said railway company or companies respectively of all interest as it accrues to the State on said bonds belonging to the Commonwealth, of said companies respectively, during the construction of their lines of railway, and until they are open for traffic as required by this act.

By a preceding clause of the same section, the new railways "shall be constructed and open for public use within three years from the passage of this Act."

That is all of the guarantee, 1st, that the new roads shall be built within three years, and, 2d, that the interest on the new bonds shall be paid during that period of construction—*and for not an hour longer!* On the very day when these new lines are declared to be "constructed and open for public use," the liability of the Pennsylvania railway company and all the other guarantors, ceases forever, and from that day the Commonwealth will have no other security, on these three and a half millions of new bonds, than the credit and property of the new companies themselves. That may be good security, and it may not be.

One thing is certain, that by this juggle, the Pennsylvania Railway Company, at the end of the three years, slips out of its present absolute liability, on the good bonds which are grabbed from the sinking fund.

Precisely the same sort of "guarantee" is also provided, for the other "exchange" in the same section, which takes out $6,000,000 of good bonds, perpetually guaranteed, and replaces them with the new securities of the new company, guaranteed in the same way for only three years.

The monstrous nature of this business is very clearly exposed in the paragraphs which we now quote from a communication in the Harrisburg *Topic*, the official organ of the Governor. The writer says:

The State now derives a revenue of $466,000 annually from these bonds. The bill reduces this amount immediately to $300,000.

The $9,500,000 bonds now in the sinking fund are all good, and well secured. $6,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and $3,500,000 by the same company, and the Allegheny Valley and Northern Central companies in addition. By this bill all these great corporations are entirely relieved from responsibility, and the State is given in exchange bonds of small railroad companies, some of which have not yet even a legal existence. Part of these bonds are mortgages, after $16,000 a mile of first mortgage bonds have been given by these small roads. It is answered that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company guarantees certain things. The only guarantees are the payment of interests for three years, and that the road will be built. This amounts to very little, if carried out, as the projected roads will all be owned by the same great corporation, and so managed that the bonds held by the State will be of little or no value. The first mortgages can be foreclosed, and the second mortgages held by the State may then be used for wall paper.

It should also be borne in mind, that the same power that put through this bill so hastily, last week—by means that have not even here him at—may next winter, in the same manner, pass a supplement of a few lines, repealing the clauses giving the above mentioned guarantees, and the whole nine and a half millions of State bonds will have been sacrificed, and no railroads built to make "the wilderness blossom as a rose;" as has so often been repeated by enthusiastic advocates of the bill.

—How the Governor can bring himself to approve this Act, passes the comprehension of his worst enemy to determine! But, we fear the people need have no hope from that quarter.

It is of not the slightest consequence to expose the mendacity of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Its editorial management has long since entitled it to its bad preeminence as the champion false witness of the Pennsylvania press. People are equally divided in opinion whether it ignorantly blunders, but always against the truth, or deliberately falsifies.

We have printed the full text of the Act. The *Commercial* has not done so. We don't believe it can be hired to publish it in full—as long as it can suppress its actual phraseology, and thus misrepresent it to its readers.

How long can the people of Pennsylvania suffer this business of high-handed robbery, of all its sacred trusts, to pass unchecked or unpunished?

APROPOS to the confirmation of Supreme Justice Bradley, the N. Y. *World* talks very improperly, thus:

We confidently look to him and to Judge STRONG as active allies with the Chief-Justice and his conservative brethren in keeping the great tribunal of the land up to the mark where MARSHALL and TANEY left it. Mr. BRADLEY goes on the bench utterly untrammelled. NEW JERSEY, as we were sure she would, speaking through her Chancellor, has recently announced her submission to adjudicated law on the Tender question; and we are happy to add that the PENNSYLVANIA meddlers who endeavored fruitlessly to involve both him and Judge STRONG in their dishonest schemes are at last reduced to silence. FORNEY frets no longer, and the sinking fund of PENNSYLVANIA is subdued.

The Banks and the Funding Bill.

The *Financial Chronicle*, a recognized author in financial matters, says, giving the argument on both sides, in its issue of March 19:

"They (the banks) asserted, 1st, that the bill in question arbitrarily reduces the interest on a large part of the public debt already issued. They have bought, they say, six per cent. bonds in the market, and the Government now proposes to pay them only four and a half per cent. interest upon them; and what is this but repudiation of a part of the debt? If Congress can redeem the interest on the bonds held by the banks, why, they ask, may it not redeem the interest on any other part of the debt? 2d. The bill proposes, they asserted, to change the terms of our existing contract. The bonds have been organized under the National Currency laws, which expressly provided that 'all registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States,' should be accepted as security for their currency. (Act of June 3, 1864, section 4.) Now, if the United States, after the banks have begun their business on the faith of this law, may change its terms to their injury, and without their consent, why, we ask, may it not change the terms of any other contract which it has entered into? If it will do the former, what security is there that it will not repudiate any contract the Government has made?

"This ugly way of putting the question may deceive some minds; as it seems to have deceived a few grave Senators. But there is nothing in it. In the first place, it is not proposed to reduce the interest on any part of the debt whatever, except with the free consent of the holder. The five-twenties now held by the banks, like all the others, are to be paid off at par in gold coin, and the taking of new bonds is optional with the banks, and not required of them in any case, except where they wish to continue the privilege of issuing currency. They can return their currency, or they can retain it. If they retain it, Congress simply claims that an additional tax should be paid for the privilege by reducing the interest on the new bonds, which must be deposited as security. Neither is any compact already made to be altered. In each of the banking acts hitherto passed, Congress has expressly reserved the right to amend or repeal the laws at pleasure. The banks have accepted their franchise under this reservation, and therefore cannot complain of a want of good faith in the United States, if it should ever be terminated at any time. The valuation privilege of issuing currency, on certain conditions, and so long as the Government chooses, was given them; now the Government proposes to grant them the further privilege of issuing currency hereafter, on different conditions, for another indefinite period. It fulfills all its obligations to them."

An Opportunity for Free Traders

"Reduce the taxes," "no war taxes in peace," seems to be the cry of many papers and of some legislators. One not familiar with the action of Congress in reference to taxes would be led to suppose that there had been no reduction of taxes since 1864-5. In 1865-6 the Internal Revenue tax on domestic manufactures was 5 per cent., and on incomes 5 per cent. under $5,000, and 10 per cent. on all over $5,000. In 1865-'6 the receipts from manufactures and productions were $178,356,661-37; in 1867, $146,228,673 66, and in 1868, $109,274,508 22. Here is a reduction of taxes on manufacturers and productions in three years of $78,082,153 15. The on receipts of taxes on incomes in 1866 were $60,804,137; in 1867, $57,040,640; in 1868, $32,027,610. Here is a reduction of income tax in three years of $28,866,525—making a total reduction of taxes on manufacturers, productions, and incomes, since 1866 of $106,948,178.

In 1866 clothing paid an Internal Revenue tax of $13,454,129; in 1868, $6,526,337. Boots and shoes, in 1866, paid $6,316,816; in 1868, $1,946,962. In 1866 pig iron paid $2,275,892, and in 1868 *nothing*. Manufacturers of iron, in 1866, paid $5,328,728, and in 1868, $951,496. In March, 1868, Congress relieved all manufactures and productions, except spirits, tobacco and cigars, of internal taxes, except two dollars on each thousand dollars of sales. The tax of $2 on $1,000 is not very oppressive, on all sales over $5,000; and the income ceases this year. Taxes may possibly be still further reduced—but on what?

The estimated duties for the current year on tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses are $60,000,000. These are paid by all classes, and afford an opportunity to those who desire to lighten the burdens of the people. The abolition of these duties would be a relief of one dollar and a half to each inhabitant in the United States, $7.50 to each family, or the value of one barrel of flour to each of the 5,000,000 families in the country. Here is a chance for large benevolence. Will our Free Trade friends improve it? Will they turn their attention from English iron to China tea, from English steel to Japan coffee? Why not let the "Celestials" of the "Flowery Kingdom" come in for a share of "their good will?" We do not produce tea or coffee. These articles of general consumption do not compete with our products or manufactures. Here $60,000,000 can be saved—a sum equal to one-fourth the value of the bread we eat. Here is an opportunity to reduce the public burdens. Do the Free Traders see it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WE extract two paragraphs from a letter recently addressed by Commissioner DELANO, of the Revenue bureau, to the New York *Times*. He says:

You indulge in some severe, and, if well founded, very just strictures upon the alleged want of courtesy, propriety and decency in the behaviour of revenue assessors in their intercourse with the tax-payers, especially in the assessment of the income tax. Now, I need scarcely say that so long as the income is upon the statute books, it is my intention to enfore its collection as thoroughly as the capacity of the present revenue law will permit. At the same time, I shall not permit any one to go outside the law, or in any manner exact more than the law requires, and shall require every revenue officer to deal with tax payers with the courtesy that is due from one gentleman to another. I also invoke your influence in behalf of a thorough and discreet enforcement of this and all other tax laws, in order not only that the Government may be successfully maintained, but that the public conscience may not be demoralized by being taught that the Government is an oppressor, and that to evade the taxes is a just retaliation.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

A CURIOUS CASE is on trial at Cincinnati. Sarah Pierson seeks to recover $1,000 from Mathias Blank and Eliza McDonald for the loss of time and service of her husband, Charles D. Pierson, and for labor expended upon him for the six months succeeding the 14th of March, 1869. She alleges that on the day in question the defendant McDonald sold her husband five drinks of intoxicating liquor, and that the defendant Blank sold him three drinks, and that he, becoming unable to control himself, fell and broke his leg. The defendants deny all liability on their part. During the examination, a Mr. Balsley, who testified in relation to the condition of Pierson when he called at his house on that evening, was asked if Pierson had not drank some of the witness's patent cider, and replied that he had not; the witness added that that article was not intoxicating, and he was not manufacturing it at that time. This brought up an inquiry in relation to the components of the patented article, and the witness was asked to state of what they consisted. He responded: "Well, sir, if you want to know the whole, there are four pounds of brown sugar to one pint of molasses, one ounce and a half of tartaric acid, and the balance of water. I paid for that receipt, sir, but you have got it for nothing." Great laughter succeeded this description of the new method of making cider without apples.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on the Mordaunt scandal makes the curious statement that the Prince of Wales was partly worried and partly bribed into making the statement he did in the trial; that a council about the matter was held between the Queen and a few of her Ministers, when it was decided that it was the only course His Highness could pursue to save his character and turn the tide in his favor. In order to sweeten the pill it was agreed that the demand made by the Prince and hitherto refused should be granted, and that an increase of 20,000 pounds a year should be made in the allowance now paid him, on the ground that he incurred much additional expense by representing Her Majesty on public occasions, and thus the matter was arranged.

FASHIONS.

A few of our leading milliners have brought out the new styles in bonnets, for early spring wear, in advance of opening-day. The bonnets are small, and worn low on the forehead. There is not very much change in shape, except they have attained a great height upon the top, lowering like a pyramid above the head. The bonnets are elegantly made up—lace being the prominent material—and are tastefully trimmed with a profusion of flowers, trailing vines and sprays of green leaves. There is a marked decline in prices to correspond with the fall in gold and the richest bonnets can be bought twenty per cent. cheaper than last year.

The new colors are capon green—a delicate shade with a slight orange tint, Nile green, plum color, buff and pescock color. For evening wear, buff will be the leading color; but there are beautiful light shades and tints to suit those to whom buff is not becoming.

A pretty bonnet is of a delicate shade of purple lace, with a full puff in front, a profusion of lace loosely covering the crown, with sprays of purple flowers spanning it. Wide white blonde is set on in a circle at the back, from which it extends down wide lace strings that cross in front, below the neck. A curled feather, the shade of the material, droops from the back over the left side. A blue crape is in similar style, with white blonde on each side of the string, and a full cluster of white clematis in front.

An elegant bonnet of white straw has a row of black lace edging on the front; a wreath of scarlet flowers with geranium leaves crosses the centre, and trails in long vines over a fall of lace at the back.

Nearly all of the bonnets have lace to fall over the back hair, and the ribbon strings are tied in a bow under it. The lace strings are often clasped by a lace rosette in front.

A novelty is the Neapolitaine bonnet, or rather head-dress, as it is not made over a regular bonnet frame. This is for evening wear, the opera or carriage, when making ceremonious calls, and at grand receptions. It is composed of a square lapped of black lace that adjustments over the chignon. A wreath of beautiful May roses is twined across the front, and vines of leaves, half-opened roses and buds droop over the back. The price is $30.

Round hats are in every variety and shape, from the high steeple crown to the low-crown Italian, a novelty in the latter tone shape—a round hat, having a slight point in the centre covered with a pyramid of flowers. One in this style has rows of narrow scarlet velvet set on in diamond form near the edge, and a pyramid in the centre formed of loops of this narrow scarlet velvet. One of the prettiest of this style has five rows of this scarlet velvet near the edge, an eighth of an inch between them, and a pyramid of white marguerites upon the top. On the centre of this pyramid rests a bow of pink satin ribbon with long ends falling over the back, and satin ribbon the same shade is fluted around the inside.

A round hat of straw is in alternate braids of black and white, with a high crown and the brim turned up on each side, and drooping front and back. A profusion of jet ornaments and black lace trim the front, and there are streamers of black lace at the back.

A gray straw has a high crown with a dent on the top. Scarlet velvet is in folds on the left side, with a long pendant scarf edge with silk fringe the same shade at the back, and cluster of flowers in front.

A Leghorn has a medium crown, with wide brim, a band of blue crepe de Chine around the crown, with wide loops and long ends.—*N. Y. Post.*

(From Harper's Bazar.)

The short costume is the regulation street attire for another season, and we are glad to see indications that it will continue in vogue for an indefinite period. No other dress is so appropriate for street wear, and none is so generally available now that short skirts may be worn indoors on all occasions, except when full dresses are required.

Solid colors, with some variations of stripes and plaids, will prevail in spring costumes, and an indispensable requisite of stylish toilettes is that they be made of soft, pliable fabrics that fall into graceful drapery when looped and festooned in the elaborate manner decreed by fashion. The surpassing beauty of the cashmere costumes of the winter over those of the heavy poplin demonstrated that starch is the enemy of all graceful dressing; hence we have only spring suitings and delaine materials as Canton crape, ponge and serge foulard; while, for the summer, are soft-finished percales and muslins, wholly innocent of starch, and intended to remain so.

What will be worn more than anything else, when the proper weather arrives, is suits of wash materials. A half dozen of these will cost no more than a single poplin suit, and always afford a fresh dress, and will serve for almost the entire outfit of plain people, as they may be donned the first thing in the morning, and worn either in the street or house at any time in the day. It is true that launderers bills are to be taken into consideration; but these will be lessened this summer, as trimmings are to be flat pleatings, braid and embroidery, all of which are more easily ironed than the elaborate puffs and fluted ruffles of last year.

The goods sold by the yard for suits are piques, white, buff, or pearl gray, repped, crossbarred, or with twilled stripe, costing from 25 cents to 50 cents a dollar a yard; satin jean, twilled and glossy, at seventy-five cents; unglazed cretonnes, that do not muss easily, are forty cents; and lastly, but most charming of all, is ecru linen lawn, declared by merchants to be all linen, but containing, probably, the same per centage of cotton found in the cloth of the white embroidered figures hitherto worn for dresses. This wiry linen, of palest buff tint, is five eighths of a yard wide, costs from twenty five to forty-five cents a yard, and is far preferable to the thick grass linens worn last year. To be stylishly made up, this should have a short skirt trimmed with flat pleatings, edged with white Cluny guipure, and a bonffant casaque worn with a black velvet sash and bows.

Among the most desirable suit patterns is the unglazed percale or soft-finished cambric, called "foulard percale," because, being without any dressing whatever, it is as pliable and graceful as a foulard. This is striped in two shades of buff, brown, gray, apple-green, blue or purple; contains eleven yards and costs $4 or $5. If it is desired to make the suit according to the picturesque design on the plate accompanying it, two yards of solid-colored cambric, often of contrasting color, will be required—this is 40 cents a yard. Suits of glazed percale are of solid gray, buff, or brown, with five flounces, bordered with white, and a short upper skirt, to be trimmed with ruffles. Plain waist and sleeves with white bordered revers, cuffs and sash, $6 to $7. Pale buff cretonne suits have an upper skirt and loose paletot, trimmed with flounce, headed by a stripe of contrasting color, violet, brown, black, or even poppy red.

Popular Education in New York.

The report of Mr. Weaver, the State Superintendent of Schools, is of unusual interest this year. There are 12,000 school houses in the State, only 460 of which are of primitive logs. The sums spent in building and repairing school houses, and for out houses, sites, fences, and furniture, amounted in cities to over $1,400,000, and in rural districts to about $1,054,000—making a total for these purposes of near two millions and a half of dollars. The reported value of school houses and sites through the State is about $16,000,000. The average value of school houses and sites in cities is nearly $30,000, and about $700 in the rural districts. The whole number of persons between five and 21 years, in 1869, was about a million and a half, of which less than 700,000 were in cities; and the aggregate attendance upon the common schools during the year was about one million. The whole number of teachers in the common schools alone amounted to over 28,000, of which number over 22,000, more than three-fourths of the whole number, were ladies. The pupils in colleges, academies, and private schools, numbered 162,000.

The schools are managed on a system of pure democracy. The people choose their officers and vote the taxes. They show by the burden they assume that they feel a real interest in the schools, and they are sure to maintain them against any and all attacks.

PIG IRON monopoly is just now the catch-word of some of the half-baked Free Trade leaders. Why don't they talk of wheat monopoly? The region of country specially well adapted to the production of wheat in the United States is not larger in proportion to the use of this staple than is the region of country similarly adapted to the production of pig iron. Why don't they discuss the wheat monopoly?

BOSTON seems determined to see what can be done without a Detective Police. We have now before us the report made to the City Council upon the subject, from which we make the following extract: "It should be impressed upon every officer that his first duty is to secure the criminal—that he is not appointed to act as a broker or a middle man between the criminal and his victim, but upon broad grounds of public policy—and that he is not clothed with any judicial power to decide on the measure of punishment to be awarded to criminals. His duty is to use all proper and lawful means for procuring the body of the criminal, and producing it in court with his evidence." Here is a simple truth plainly stated; but, unfortunately, it is one which, in police operations, seems to have been of late pretty generally discarded. The main policy appears now to be to get back a part of the money, and let the thief go with the moiety. "Unless," says the Boston Committee, "there is a return to sounder ideas of police duty, it will be found necessary to enact laws enabling the Government to retain possession of property recovered until the thieves have been brought to justice."

MASKS are an important article of trade in Paris. The houses which are engaged in this industry are generally respectable and long established houses, who make their money out of folly in the soberest way. Paris produces masks, but the foreigner buys them. South America, New Orleans, New York, and especially Buenos Ayres and Brazil, are among the principal customers—the carnival being observed there with great enthusiasm. Parisian makers also receive orders from America representing the types of the human race—negroes, Jews, Englishman, Germans, &c. These masks are used at Free Masons' meetings, and doubles represent the alliance of all nations in free masonry. Italy makes her own masks. Russia orders but few, as it pays but little attention to the carnival; but Protestant England requires a great many masks for the anniversary of the Gunpowder plot. What with one festival and with another, this trade is never quite at a stand still. The workmen engaged in it are paid from 5f. to 6f. a day, the women from 2f. to 3f. The commonest mask, worth one sous, passes through the hands of eight workpeople.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine,
Old Guard Brandy, | Port Wine.
PINET CUVILLION & CO'S very old COGNAC
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine,
Catawba Wine, | Marsala Wine.

Speer's Port Grape Wine, also English and Scotch Ale and Porter, "Younger & Sons' Edinburgh." A supply Rose & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug-store and Family Medicine Depot,
(*Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)*)

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds, sold lower than ever before. Remember the place, corner Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that is a well made truss in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have known hundreds badly using trusts to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rupture—sole or ruptures who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of rupture than the simple hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, and, what is second to hernia, will aid in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a duplicate case like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and some of these ought to have been applied. It is any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Those and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to use them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Institute, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the aromatics so exceedingly valuable for their virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent, like that of mercury, but gradual and effective. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The most eminent chemists declare it a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better; and it is the peculiar property of the ingredients which enter as a tentative to refinish and regulate without exciting or convulsing. The great Peruvian bitter is also used as a remedy for affections of the liver, is proverbial. Fevers of a bilious kind are held in subjection as a protection against the attacks to which they are peculiarly liable. Indigestion, the best of all liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can nearly be mistaken. A slight ache or pain under the shoulder blades, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, slight headaches, feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility, are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the ailment should be resorted to in order to ward off and avert serious consequences.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 42 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
m22 Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the IRON CITY LAND ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting all business which may be presented.

A. M. BOWN Treasurer.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary. ma21:td

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 2003 WEST FIFTH street, Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.
mh21:td

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the banking House, No. 209 Keaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 19, 1870. mh21:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO
OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st day of APRIL, at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and seventh street, for the transportation of FIFTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF REFINED OIL from this city to Benwood, between this date and July 1st.

J. T. STOCKDALE.
mh23

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.

Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh23:v61wfm

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
mh23:td 146 Grant street.

NEW
MAPLE SYRUP.

A choice article, put up in one gallon jugs, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh23 Corner [illegible] streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels—a great bargain.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Unbl'd Shirting
At 12 1-2c., Yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin.
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen, a good bargain.
At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Colored Poplins, very cheap.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.

GREY FRENCH CORSETS
VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS AND WRAPS.
THE LATEST
NOVELTIES AND RARITIES.
BELL & MORHOUSE
Are Receiving the Latest.
mh21
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
WILL FIND
A Large and Complete Stock of
New Spring Goods,
EMBRACING
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
AND FULL ASSORTMENT
Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh23
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
By Case or Dozen.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
LADIES',
MISSES' AND BOYS' GIRDONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh13

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the splitting or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels, and an admirable herda, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, and, what is second to hernia, will aid in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a duplicate case like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and some of these ought to have been applied. It is any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Those and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to use them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Institute, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Ayres, Chas. B. Lorch, John Floyd, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan19:d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myS

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 24, 1870.

Money remains very easy at 4@6 per cent. on call. The ease in the market is due in a certain extent to a general dullness in trade in consequence of the uncertainty attending the action of Congress upon the funding bill. The demand for currency from the interior, in preparation for April settlements, is smaller than expected. Prime business notes at 7@8 per cent.

The extensive wholesale house of J. H. Prentice & Co., Brooklyn, failed to-day. Liabilities, $800,000. It is also reported that $250,000 of this amount is in the form of acceptances of Jenkins, Vail & Peabody, which firm recently failed.

The late irregularity, in giving bogus orders to sell Lake Shore stock, still lingers in the memory of the brokers, and it is discussed more or less every day. The bogus orders are said to have extended to a number of firms who are unwilling to acknowledge they were victimized. Rumors are afloat, which seem to have good grounds for belief, that bogus sales reached fully fifteen hundred shares and that the brokers have quietly paid their losses.

Sterling strong at 8¾@8¾; sight 9¼. The advance is due to the decreasing supply of cotton bills and the uneasy feeling in England and the Continent. In consequence of a heavy decline in some miscellaneous stocks speculation held to a large extent in Europe, bankers are generally indifferent about drawing.

Gold market quiet and steady, and closed at 112¾. German bankers were buyers in consequence of the decline in American securities abroad. Prices opened at 112¼ and touched 112¾. Carrying rates at 4@6 per cent. The clearances were $38,000,000.

Governments firmer, except currency 6's. Receipts of the week $1,000,000 lighter. The Government bought $1,000,000 at 105 74-100@105 29-100; offers aggregated nearly $5,000,000.

Closing rates: Coupons of 81, 114@114¼; do. 62s, 110@110¾; do. 64s, 108¾@108¾; do. 65s, 109@109¼; do. new, 107¾@107¾; do. '67, 108¾@108¾; do. '68, 109@109¼; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; currency 6's, 112¾@113. Union Pacific week; first mortgages 84¼; stock, 45.

State securities steady, except Louisiana and Virginias, which were weak in sympathy with the break in the London market. Missouris, 91¼; old Tennessees, 68; new, 60¼; old Virginias, 70; new, 70; old North Carolinas, 48; new, 25¾; Louisiana levee 6's, 76; 8's, 80¾.

The stock market was weak and declining during the forenoon with Pacific Mail as a great feature, and considerable activity in Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Vanderbilt shares. Pacific Mail depressed by a rumor that the Company decided to withdraw immediately the steamers running between here and San Francisco, which report officers of the Company explicitly deny. Another rumor was current that the State of California obtained judgment of $2 millions for violation of the alien passenger law, which officers also say is untrue. The facts are that the company paid about $25,000 under protest and an amicable suit is now pending in the United States Courts to decide the constitutionality of the law. Other rumors are current with regard to new routes to be established between China and Japan in one instance, while another was that a coasting route was to be established on the Pacific coast, both of which are without foundation.

The Panama Railroad Company have withdrawn their sailing vessels between here and Aspinwall, which gives the Pacific Mail the entire freighting business. In Mariposa preferred there was a break of from 17¼ to 11, on the supposition that the new first preferred stock having prior claim to the old preferred, diminishes the value of the latter. New first preferred is issued only in exchange for outstanding certificates, which, being retired by this process, leave the stocks of the company free of incumbrance.

In the afternoon the Railway market was strong with a rally of one-half to one-fourth per cent. from the lowest point of activity, and the advance most most marked in Northwestern shares, although there was considerable activity in Lake Shore, New Jersey Central and St. Paul. There was a sharp recovering in some miscellaneous stock: Mariposa preferred advanced rapidly from 11 to 14¼ and closed at 14. Pacific Mail advanced from 93¾ to 52¾, on telegram from Washington that the Senate Postal Committee reported in favor of an increased subsidy. Quicksilver closed at 8 to 8¼, after selling at 7¾. Canton was kept steady on reports of the company raising its rents and selling water front. Harlem preferred and Marion rallied from 2¾ to 3¼ on purchases by some wealthy gents who bet on the gold dial in New street.

Canton, 65¾; Cumberland, 28; Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Quicksilver, 8¼; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 14; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells, Fargo & American Express, 57¼; United States Express, 46; Pacific Mail, 51¾; New York Central, 93¾; do. scrip, 90¾; Erie, 25; do. preferred, 43; Harlem, 141¾; Reading, 96; Michigan Central, 119¼; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 141; Pittsburgh, 100; Northwestern, 71¾; do. preferred, 83¼; Rock Island, 12¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 60; do. preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 45; do. preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 28¾; do. preferred, 65¼; Chicago & Alton, 111; do. preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Dubuque, 107¾; C. C. I. C., 74¼; C. C. & C., 74¾.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $76,662,457; currency, $6,009,421; general balance, $82,714,378.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

Quotations received by Fa. R. Mertz: Gold, 112¾; Silver, 112; Eighty-one's, 114¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 110; do 1864, 108¾; do 1865, 108¾; do 1865, Consols, 107¾; do 1867, 108¾; do 1868, 109; Ten Forties, 105¾; Adams Ex press Company 69¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 10½; American Express Company, 57½; Western Union Telegraph, 82¼; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 96¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, 20¾; Chicago & North Western, 71¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 83¼; Erie 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,50	$5,60
Paris, per franc	21¼	23
Berlin, thaler	81	84
Frankfort, florins	47¼	49¼

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 112¾. United States Sixes, 1881, 114½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 108¾; Ten-Forties, 105¼; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 107¾; do. do. 1867, 108¾; do. do. 1868, 109. Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 24, 1870.

The fine weather of the past few days has imparted a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and while business is not what it ought to be or usually is at this season of the year, the indications are more encouraging. There is only one very important obstacle in the way and that is the uncertainity in regard to values; if the impression would only strengthen that the shrinking is about over, there would be an improved demand for everything, as in that event everybody would want to buy, but so long as the want of confidence exists, as at present, it is not likely that there will be much of an improvement in trade. Our merchants have made arrangements in anticipation of a good spring and summer trade, and it is earnestly desired that their expectations will be fully realized.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4½.

APPLES—There is no falling off in the arrivals, and the market is dull while prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is an abundance of common and inferior truck and no sale for it. Prime to choice roll is scarce and firm, may be quoted at 35@38. The low grade of lard hurts the sale of low grade butter.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged at $1,85@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Season is about over. Sales at 2c.

CHEESE—Market quiet, but unchanged. Western Reserve, 16c; Hamburg, 17c; Ohio Factory 17½c; Ohio Cheshire, 18½; New York Graben, 15¼c.

CRANBERRIES—Market almost bare, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 80 to 90, in store.

CARBON OIL—Steadier but unchanged; 23½@24, in 60 or 100 bbl lots, and 25@26 in small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Market continues very dull and pretty well glutted. We now quote apples at 7@7¼c; Peaches at 17@18c; Prunes, 10½@11c; Cherries, 18@20 for pared. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 28@30.

EGGS—Market better supplied and a shade easier; we now quote at 28@27.

FEATHERS—Sales at 80@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no material change to make in quotations. Spring wheat, $6@6,25, and winte wheat, $5,50@6,50 for family flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat, and little or none offering; we continue to quote at $1,10@1,13 for fair to prime Red. The very light arrivals is owing mainly to the fact that there is no margin for dealers, and they are not disposed to handle it when they can make nothing by so doing. Corn is scarce and firmer, though the demand is only moderate; we continue to quote at 73@75, on wharf and track, and 78@80 in store. Oats firmer, under influence of an improved demand, but prices are no higher; dealers are buying at 42, and asking at 45@47. Rye is unchanged, buying and $5, selling, and market almost bare. Barley is quiet and unchanged; spring 80@85, and fall 90@95.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged. Sales from country wagons at $16@18 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands, quoted at $1,25@1,27 for Extra No. 1, and 80@87 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1,50@1,75 in gallon jugs—jugs included.

ONIONS—Under influence of an improved demand, paid for some lots higher and we now quote at $2,50@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the arrivals are light, continue dull, with sales in store at 40@45 cts per bushel. The price is down so low that there is little or no sling left for shippers after paying freights, commissions and etc.

PEAS—In good supply and dull. Sales to the trade at $2, and in small lots at $2,25.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennesse quoted at 90@100.

PROVISIONS—Market steadier, but prices are unchanged. Shoulders, 12@12¼ for plain, and 13@13½ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15@15½ for Rubbed and in 16@16½ for Canvassed. Hams, 17@17½. Lard, in tierces, 14½@14¾, and in buckets, 15¼@15½. Mess Pork, $27,50@28.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; No 2, 6¾. Oatmeal, $6,50 per bbl; $3,50 per half bbl.

SEEDS—Clover is steady but unchanged at $7,75@8 buying, and $8,25@8,50 selling. English Clover, $9,50. Timothy seed, 3,25@3,50, in store, and $5 in first hands. Flaxseed $2,15 and market bare.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,80@1,85, in car load lots, and $1 for small lots in store.

WHISKY—Unchanged. Highwines, 89@91 for common rectified, $1; Proof rectified, $1,10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March. 24, 1870.

In response to advertisement, inviting proposals for the transportation of fifty thousand barrels of oil, by river to Benwood, quite a number of applications have been made by towboat men, and it is probable that a number of bids will be made, some of which will no doubt be satisfactory. The only objection to many of them, which were at first raised against this movement, are disappearing, and as there is no doubt but what shipments can by this route much cheaper than by the Penn. Central, there is no room to doubt but what it will be adopted. We understand that the Baltimore & Ohio Company agree to take the oil off the barges at Benwood and load it on the cars at their own expense, so that refiners will only have to pay the freight, that is to put it on the barges here. This movement is not made with any reference to injuring the Central Road, by the oil men here, but simply because they can save over fifty cents per bbl on freight, which is a very important item.

CRUDE.

The market is steady with considerable inquiry, though compared with Wednesday evening, there is no quotable advance in prices. Sale 1,600 bbls on spot, at 11¾; and 2,000 on this water at same figure. This afternoon sellers, generally, were asking 11¾. Line, June to December, 15; buyer all year, 14¼@14½ bid and asked.

REFINED.

Also is firmer, and while there is no change to make in quotations, the tendency, temporary it may be, is upward, and sellers are very scarce. Sale 2,000 bbls first half April, at 26½, and 500 each May to December, at 29. May and June quoted at 27¾; April to June, 27¾; June to December 29 bid, buyer all year, 31 bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J Wilkins 160, on account Treat & Porterfield; Peerless Oil Works 240, on account B S Duncan; Lockhart, F & Co 80, on account D A Hull; Fisher Bro 160, on account same; J Wilkins 165, on account Philips and Hamilton & Co; Compass 155, on account A V R R; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle.

Total ..... 1,035 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter 264 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Lee & S. 100 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin Co., 252 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined ..... 866 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co. 355 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 199 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Mentzer, R. & Co., 218 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 772 bbls.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, March. 24, 1870.

CATTLE.

This has been one of the dullest weeks of the season in the cattle trade at these Yards, though it is but proper to remark that business is usually dull at this season of the year. Philadelphia, which during the summer and winter draws pretty freely on this market for her supplies during this summer, fall and winter, is usually pretty well supplied by Lancaster, Chester, and other stock growing counties in the eastern part of State during the spring, and consequently there are but few buyers here from that market, nor is it likely that the demand will be any better during the next sixty days. There were several buyers in attendance from New York, including Briggs, Dudley, Martin and Kiernen, but they did not buy much, and in fact there was nothing here for them to buy. The offerings were extremely light; when we left the Yards to-day at noon, it was stated, that there were but *two cattle on sale*. There were over 40 car loads in the pens, but they were through cattle owned by Alexander and, of course, were not offered here.

Compared with last week, there is little or no change in prices, and there was scarcely enough done to establish quotations. Good Cattle, of which there were but very few on sale, sold at 7½@7¾, and extra would no doubt have brought 8¼@8½, but there were none of this kind about. All kinds of stock brought full prices, but the sales were unusually small.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH.

	No.	Wt.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G. for Reed			
" " " Bringadirer	9	8,600	7 00
" " " Wm. Ross	2	2,700	.....
" " " E. Forbes	18	17,400	7 00
" " " Brown	18	8,500	6 75
Hodges & T. for Hodges	25	23,000	7 00
" " " Hodges	25	20,100	7 25
" " " J. Huff	1	1,100	6 25
FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH.			
Holmes, L. & G. for Kaowitz	24	23,400	6 87½
" " " " Scared	3	2,900	6 75
" " " " Brinhardt	2	2,000	6 75
" " " " G. Berry	4	3,800	.....
Mat. Johnston to Uhler	18	16,400	6 75
TUESDAY, MARCH 22D.			
Hodges & T. for O. Kennedy	1	1,100	7 00
" " " "	20	19,400	7 00
" " " Thompson	1	1,100	6 75
" " " "	18	18,500	6 87½
H. L. & G. for Kerr & Newland	15	14,500	6 87½
Orr & Williams for Leather	15	20,270	6 00
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23RD.			
H. & T. for R. A. Thompson	18	21,800	7 62½
" " " "	18	17,900	7 00
" " " "	11	10,800	6 50
" " " "	2	1,800	6 00
Holmes Lafferty & Glass for Kerr	15	18,500	7 00
" " " " Neal	2	2,400	7 00
Sandwood & R. to Dudley	23	29,200	7 12½
James McCauley " Will Tomer	2	2,400	7 00
" " " L. Reichard	2	2,400	7 00
" " " Loftis	1	1,400	6 50
" " " Hetzler	2	2,700	.....
THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH.			
J. Neely to P. Klemans	16	21,600	7 75
C. K. Ward to Dudley	4	4,800	.....
J. Shamberg to Mc. Kelly	17	21,000	7 75
James Ard to Dudley	16	21,500	7 75
Holmes, L. & G. for Moore	18	21,700	7 75

HOGS.

The market was stronger and somewhat excited on Saturday and Monday, under the influence of an improved demand, but yesterday and to-day, the feeling subsided, and the advance previously established was lost. York hogs quoted at 8¼@8¾, and Philadelphia hogs, 9¼@9½. Shippers, generally, continue "bearish," contending that notwithstanding the decline within the past sixty days, prices are still too much inflated.

SHEEP.

With light arrivals and a good demand the sheep market has been firm all week, and, consequently, prices are fully maintained. Good to prime one hundred pound averages, may be quoted at 7@7½ gross, and common to medium at 5 to 6@6¾. The pens were all cleared and the arrivals were picked greedily at full prices. It is probable that the offerings will be light for the next month or more, or until clipping time is over.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton steady; sales 2,000 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts were: 4,657 bbls; market heavy and prices a shade lower; sales 5,400 bbls at $4,40@4,50 for superfine State and western; $4,65@5,30, extra State; $4,80@5,60, extra western; $5,10@6,10, white wheat extra; $4,70@6, round hoop Ohio; $5@6, extra St. Louis; $6,10@8, good choice do., closing heavy; also, 5,500 bbls low grades and extra, for forward delivery, sold at about $4,80. Rye Flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $4,20@5,20. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales at 89@90c for free, and also 150 bbls patent reported sold at 95¾@96c. Wheat: receipts 22,170 bush. Opened slightly favors buyers with scarcely so much doing; sales of 57,000 bush, at $1,08@1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1,18¾ for over choice No. 1 do. delivered; $1,08 for No. 2 and 3 spring, mixed, $1,12@1,15 for winter red and amber western, $1,50 for white State, and $1,14 for No. 1 and 2 spring mixed. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request; sales of 18,000 bushels Canada West part at $1, and the remainder on private terms. Barley Malt quiet. Corn very scarce but quite firm: receipts 1,600 bush, sales 16,800 bush at 97@81 for new mixed western; $1@1,03 for old do in store, inside price for selected. Oats heavy: receipts 5,584, sales 24,000 bush at 55¾@57c for western in store and afloat; 60@62c Ohio and State. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Sugar dull; 538 hhds at 8¼@9 1-16c Cuba, 10c for Porto Rico, and 9c loaves of Havana at 8¾@11c. Molasses are dull; 29 hhds Demarara at 41c; 216 bbls new Orleans at 78½@81c. Hops quiet. Petroleum steady at 15¾c for crude and 26½c for refined. Linseed Oil quiet. Turpentine quiet. Pork firmer with sales 720 bbls at $26,50 for mess, $19,50@20,50 for prime and $23 for prime mess; also sales 2,500 mess seller March, April, May and June at $26,50@26,62. Beef steady, with sales 125 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $16@17 for extra do, and $18@19 for repacked mess. Tierce Beef firm, with sales 30 tierces at $24@26 for prime mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; 600 bbls at $28@32. New cut meats steady; 150 pieces at 9½c for pickled shoulders; 14¼@15½ for hams; middles scarce and quiet; 200 boxes at 12½ for Cumberland cut; 14@14¾ for long clear. Lard firmer; 500 tierces at 14@14¾ for steam; 15¾@16c for kettle rendered; also 10,000 tierces steam, seller April and May, at 14¼@15. Butter quiet and steady at 14@26c. Ohio cheese dull at 9@16c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; engagements per steamer 2,000 bush wheat at 5d.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common grades. Wheat dull and rather heavy, $1,03@1,06 for No. 2 Chicago, $1,07@1,11¾ for No 1 Milwaukee, and $1,12@1,20 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy, 55@55½c for western in store. Corn scarce and firm, 98c@$1 for new mixed western. Pork quiet, mess $26,37 and for April and May $26,50 asked, for May $26,50 bid and $26,75 asked. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats firm, with a fair demand. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet, 14¾@15c for prime steam. Eggs quiet and firm.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour in fair local demand; extra $4,60@4,75, family $5@5,25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand from millers at $1,06 for No 2. Corn steady and in fair demand at 74@75c for mixed, and 77@78c for white or yellow. Oats steady and in fair demand at 49@51c, this latter rate for choice No 2. Rye firm and supply light at 85@90c, the latter rate for choice. Barley steady but very quiet at 95@$1,10, this latter rate for fall; Canadian at 98@$1. Cotton dull and prices are nominally unchanged. Tobacco in light supply, but equal to the demand; prices are firm with sales 49 hhds and 9 boxes at $5,60@32 for frosted to fine leaf. Whisky in good demand and the prices tend upward; sales 800 bbls at 93@94c, the latter rate when in iron bound cooperage. Mess pork closed decidedly buoyant; sales of about 700 bbls; mess sold at $26,88, but could not be had below $27. Bulk meats were more offered to a certain extent at these rates. Bacon firm; sides scarce; shoulders at 10¾c, sides at 15¼@15¾c for clear rib and clear sides, and holders generally asking ¼c higher; sugar cured hams at 16¾@18c. Lard in demand at 14¾@14¾c, seller April higher. Butter scarce and firmer at 30@35. Eggs at 20@21c and dull. Linseed oil at 86@86c and dull. Lard oil firmer and in better demand at $1,25@1,28. Sugar and coffee unchanged. Clover seed at 13¾@14c. Timothy scarce and firm at $5,50.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Tobacco fairly active at full prices. Cotton nominal. Hemp dull and unchanged. Flour is unsettled at 15@25c lower, fall supper at $5,75@5,80, extra at $4,15. Wheat; medium grades very firm. No. 2 old fall $1,07@1,08, choice $1,12@1,13. Corn, nearly, 2@3c lower at 76@78c for mixed, 80@85 for fancy white. Oats dull and lower at 50@51c. Barley steady at 90c for prime, dull., $1,10@1,25 for fall. Rye; small sales of prime at 77c. Whisky firm at 93c. Sugar quiet at 9½@12¾. Coffee firm at 20@22c. Molasses lower 45@60c. Pork firmer at $26,60; held at $26,75. Loose shoulders on landing at 8¾c; do rough sides 13c; do to arrive 12¾c. Bacon in good demand, but there is a little out of smoked; country shoulders loose 10c; packed 10¼@10½c; city clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 15¼@15¾c. Lard higher; steam 14¼c. Cattle: a good supply and in demand at 4@6¾c for fair to choice. Hogs quiet at 7¾@8c. Receipts: wheat, 9,500 bush; corn 44,300; oats 4,400; barley 1,200.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour dull and unsettled at $5,00@5,55 for spring extras. Wheat: No 1 quiet at 86c, No 2 firmer and unsettled at 79@77c for regular, fresh receipts closing with bids of regular at 74¾c; this afternoon the market was irregular at 75¼@75¾c, cash and seller April. Corn quiet at 72c for new No 2, 70c for new, and 61¼@57¾c for no grade; unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull, closing at 57@57¼c for No 2. Rye ½c higher, closing at 66@67c for No 2. Barley nominal at 60@60c, No 2. Highwines dull at 93¼c for wood. Provisions firmer. Mess pork fairly active at $26@26,25. Lard 14¼c. Dry salted shoulders 12¼c. Receipts for the past 24 hours were, 5910 bbls flour, 16343 bush wheat, 22429 bush corn, 7840 bush oats, 825 bush rye, 3101 bush barley, 3412 hogs. Shipments —4482 bbls flour, 12220 bush wheat, 16167 bush corn, 6853 bush oats, 400 bush rye, 3851 hogs.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Tobacco, sales 132 hogsheads at $3,65@5,50 for trash; $6@7 for lugs, $7,50@8,50 for common leaf, and $9@26,50 for medium to fine. Cotton dull and nominal, at 20¾c. Flour steady at $5 for extra family. Wheat, $1,10@1,20 for red and white. Corn 93c. Oats, 53c. Rye, 90c. Sugar: prime, 12½c. Molasses, 75c for prime. Coffee, 21½c. Clear rib sides, 15½c, and clear sides 16c. Bulk shoulders, 9¾c, clear rib 14½c, and clear sides 15½c. Lard, prime tierce, 15c. Hams, sugar cured, 16½c. Whiskey firmer at 93@95c.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Flour dull and heavy. Buckwheat Flour unchanged. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1,10@1,11 for No. 1 red, and $1,04@1,05 for No. 2 do. Corn heavy, with new at 78@79c. Oats dull and held at 85@86 for State and Canada, the outside for choice. Pork quiet and steady. Petroleum dull and unchanged, with refined at 27@27½ and held by car lots crude at $5,50 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Wheat dull. Rye unchanged. Corn active and has advanced 1c; yellow 93@94c. Oats steady at 55@56c. Petroleum has advanced, refined held at 28¼@28½c, crude nominal at 19¼c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $26,25@26,50. Lard 14½@15¾c for steam and kettle. Whisky dull at 90c@$1,01.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour nominally weaker on medium grades. Wheat firmer, with light receipts; Pennsylvania $1,28@1,30, Maryland $1,30@1,45. Corn in good demand; white 91@92c; yellow 94c. Oats 53@54c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 98@99c.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton dull and lower at 21¼@22c; receipts 473 bales; exports 2,478. Flour: super $4,50. Corn 96@98c. Oats 60@63c. Hay $26. Bran $25,50. Lard 14½@15¾c. Bulk sides $27,50. Bulk shoulders 10½c; sides 14½@15c.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour steady and prices unchanged. Wheat firm at 84c for No 1, and 79¼c for No 2. Corn firm at 59c for new. Rye nominal. Barley steady, good delivered at 75c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Flour dull and drooping; sales at $4@4,25@5,25@5,75. Corn firmer at $1,05@1,07. Oats at 52c. Bran at $1,20. Hay at $24@31. Pork at $28@28,37.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Live hogs active and 10@15c higher, at $7,85@8,70 for still fed to choice corn fed lots. Cattle quiet and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Cotton quiet, with low middling at 19c; good ordinary 18c; stock 5,460 bales.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Trade is somewhat inactive, yet there is very little change of prices in staple Cotton goods. Ballou's 4-4 bleached Muslins are reduced from 14½ to 13¾c, and ⅝ width of the same make from 11¾ to 11c; market for all textures is quiet and depressed.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 24.—25 bdls fellows, M McWhinney; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & Co; 14 bdls india, P Berger; 1 car shanbergs to Mc. Kelly; 1 car flour, Midway & Co; 100 kgs nails, Head & M; 3 bdls onions, P Duff & Son; 144 jugs, D Haworth; 100 doz bdls, 175 do do, Lippencott & B; 50 sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Stenk ins & Bro; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 65 bdls shovels, Mayers & A; 50 doz brooms, W M Gormley; 10 sks onions, R Gilson; 6 kgs butter, 5 bbls potatoes, W H Graff; 5 sks potatoes, Meanor & H; 76 bdls hides, Woodwell & Son; 24 sks rags, R Schwartz & Co; 17 bbls flour, H Riddle; 25 bdls felloes, McWhinney & Co; 10 bdls shafts, Thos Hare & Bro; 21 bbls cullott, A & D W Chambers; 26 bbls peas, Voigt, M & Co; 6 kgs butter, 25 bdls rims, Buggerman & O'B; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Is; 1,018pcs shoulders, J H Parker; 460 sks flour, T C Jenkins; 16 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 8 do do, J Woods S & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 5 do do, Zug & Co; 21 do do, Pgh Fge & I Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 24.—8 cars 1 ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 cars is ore, McKnight & Co; 3 do do, Jones & L; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 1 do c ore, Anderson & W; 2 do limestone, Hickman & Co; 1 do do, Reymer & S; 40 bxs ink, Schwartz & H; 2 bbls varnish, A Milligan; 15 bxs tobacco, C C Baer; 30 cases do, Johnson & Co; 35 do do, H C Weddell; 4 bxs chair, J L Read & Son; 10 cases tobacco, L J Blanchard; 10 do do, Ailworth, H & Co; 1 do do, W H Kirkpatrick; 10 do do, Reymer Bro; 6 bbls onions, Randolph & S; 1 tce shoulders, J Daub; 2 bbls onions, 10 sks old fruit, 11 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 15 bales hides, Woodwell & S; 41 bbls potatoes, 3 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 20 bbls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 200 e o bbls, B D Moore; 30 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O; 156 do do, S P Morrison.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 24.—400 bbls flour, 25 do lard, Wait, L & Co; 200 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 200 bgs feed, Excler, F G & Co; 6 bxs tools J Woodwell & Co; 1 car barley, Gilmore & S; 10 cases tobacco, C Hearleston; 8 do do, W D Cooper & Bro; 29 bbls lard, Bimel, Hazel & T; 3 tcs sausage, E H Myers & Co; 5 bbls oil, McIntosh & B; 5 do eggs, 3 tubs butter, W H Graff; 2 bxs midse, R McKee; 10 bgs o meal, Schoemaker & L; 1 bbl eggs, J Hickman & Co; 2 bgs coffee, Bagaley, J Welsh & Co; 2 bbls apples, Campbell & A; 46 bgs corn, McElvenny & H; 64 do flour, H Riddle; 6 bxs midse, Schwartz & H; 4 do tobacco, Meanor & H; 21 bdls hides, Nimick & Co; 2 bbls do, 3 bdls brooms, Harrison & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 24.—3 bdls s pelts, W Flaccus & Son; 16 sks barley, 5 do rags, W H Barkhurst & Co; 3 bbls pelts, Sharpless & Shriver & Co; 1 box tin ware, G A Kelly; 1 car grain, 163 sks rye, Scott & G; 1 car lime, D L Reynolds; 6 bxs rags, Schwartz & H; 74 cars coal, Kier, J & K; 30 do do, D & Co; 40 do do, Spang, C & Co; 1 do do, Lindsay & M; 44 bbls wheat, R T Kennedy; 6 do 1 stone, Superior Iron Co; 15 pkgs p barley, 15 bbls o meal, Chris Reiss; 1 box cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 2 bbls meal, 2 do corn, Beckdeld & N.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO., March 24.—32 bales hay, 23 sks d apples, A S Carlisle; 52 sks oats, Ermey; 200 bbls flour, Hussey, Wynne & Stoneman; 53 hides, 11 bbls tallow, 4 bdls pelts, 1 bdl calkins, Flaccus & Son; 37 bbls apples, 25 sks corn, 1 do butter, Means & Coffin; 35 sks barley, Johnston & Colvin; 1 bbl eggs, S P Shriver & Co; 13 sks rye, Peace & C; 5 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 pkgs eggs, 1 do butter, W Williamson; 47 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 18 do do, 5 bales hay, McCullough, S & Co; 15 do do, J C Schappe & Co; 31 bbls apples, John Allman; 24 bbls do, Rigger & Lewis; 175 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 20 bbls flour, J F Logan; 2 bbls onions, W J Steel & Bro; lot sundries, S Ewart & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 10 o'clock precisely. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

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PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fe1 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

No. 3 Wood street, Passenger Agents.

KANSAS CITY.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.—The splendid sidewheel passenger steamer

MOLLIE HOGGINS, HUGH CAMPBELL, Com'r, Clerk, C. LEE, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, March 26th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to mh25 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer

WILD DUCK..... J. W. ANAWALT, Com'r.

CHAS. ADAMS, Clerk, will leave on WEDNESDAY, March 30, for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight and passage apply on board or to mh22 GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

To Let—Rooms.

From the first of April, two well finished rooms suitable for offices, second story front in GAZETTE building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Call at GAZETTE Counting Room, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

Samuel Hurst was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Donaldson, on oath of N. F. Fortany, charging him with larceny.

The total number of prisoners confined in the county jail is 116; of these 56 are court cases and 60 vagrants; 87 are males and 29 females.

City Councils.—A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh will be held Monday, the 28th instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

For Seasonable Clothing of the most approved styles and patterns at most reasonable rates, go to Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The attention of river men is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. T. Stockdale, wanting proposals for the shipment by water to Benwood, West Virginia, of 50,000 barrels of petroleum.

Before Alderman O'Donnell: John Fransholtz made oath yesterday, charging a certain man named Shaney with the larceny of two keys and a meerschaum pipe to the value of $4,00; a warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Thomas, Michael McEray makes oath charging John Hennigan with aggravated assault and battery, stating that he beat, kicked and wounded his son. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Before Alderman Herron, James Ridle was charged, on oath of J. A. Carlin, with malicious mischief, alleging that a sign "To Let," had been torn down by Ridle. The case was dismissed at the cost of the defendant.

Removal.—Mr. Frederick Schroeder, the well-known and popular merchant tailor and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, has removed to his elegant new store, No. 81 Wood street, where he will be pleased to receive his friends and customers.

Felonious Assault.—Richard Willis, a colored man, porter at the St. James Hotel, made information before the Mayor, charging M. W. Roebling with felonious assault and battery. He alleges that the accused made an attack on him with a knife, cutting through his clothing. A warrant was issued.

Accident.—As Dr. McCullum was driving down Congress street towards Fifth avenue, yesterday morning, the shaft became detached from the buggy, the horse took fright, the buggy was overturned and the Doctor thrown out, falling with his head on the curbstone, receiving a severe gash in the side of his head.

George Ford, of the Fifth ward, was charged yesterday before Alderman Taylor with larceny by bailee, on oath of Domenic Ruh, who alleges that the defendant appropriated to his own use furniture belonging to the deponent, valued at seventy dollars. At the hearing the case was dismissed.

While some establishments are paying out specie in change, Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., merchant tailors and clothiers, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, are affording the advantages of gold reduction to their customers. No where else can good, durable and fashionable clothing be purchased at such reasonable prices.

Ferry Johnston, in order to make a befitting display in the ball room, borrowed a watch worth sixteen dollars from his friend Charles Blakely, but failed to return it and yesterday Blakely appeared before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Johnston with larceny by bailee and stating the foregoing facts, in consequence of which a warrant was issued.

Modest Request.—While in the offices of the Street Commissioners yesterday in search of news, we found on a bench one of these officials a request from a citizen that they have Smithfield street cleaned. We hope the request will be complied with, as the cobble stones, if there are any on the street, have not been exposed to view for some time, and a little air and some light would not injure them.

On the Track.—Alderman Butler, who has been absent for several days in search of Reardon, the murderer of Mrs. Tobin, returned yesterday without the prisoner. He, in company with officer Scott, however, found that Reardon had been in the vicinity of Crestline, Ohio, and Chief Hague and Officer Scott are now on his track with a fair prospect of capturing him.

John Fransnaltz charges Adam Sager with assault and battery, alleging that the defendant visited the saloon of deponent in Penn township and was taking improper liberties with Margaret Myers, a servant girl in the employ of Fransnalt, when he was ordered by the son to quit the premises, at which he took offence and struck the boy and maltreated him in sundry manners, hence the charge. A warrant was issued.

Charles E. Richardson called at the house of James Thackery on Virgin alley, yesterday, to receive his week's wages for posting bills, but instead of receiving wages received a severe cut across the wrist at the hands of Thackery, and was then ordered out of the house. He went promptly, turning up at the office of Alderman Butler where he asserted the above and charged James with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Shooting Affray.—James Smith and Henry Demar *alias* Claggett, colored men, charged on oath of Thomas Hamilton with felonious assault and battery were after hearing yesterday, committed to jail for trial. It was alleged that Hamilton and some friends were sitting in a house at the corner of Tannerhill street and Webster avenue when the door was broken open by the accused who, when ejected from the house fired a pistol shot at Hamilton.

John Heidenfelter and John Murphy occupy the same house in the Third ward, Allegheny, and it appears from time to time have had much trouble about keeping the doors closed, each accusing the other of negligence, until a few days ago they resorted to fighting to adjust the matter, which finally ended with Heidenfelter charging Murphy with assault and battery before Mayor Callow, and asserting the above particulars in the case. A warrant was issued.

"The American Organ" is the title of one of the handsomest sheets ever printed in this country. The paper, ink and press work are of the first order, and the publication rivals the best English specimens of printing. The sheet is illustrated with forty-five pictures (besides the beautiful heading,) showing Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith's organ factory, and forty four different styles of their organs, ranging in price from $100 to $1,000. The paper is sent postpaid to any one who will request a copy. It contains much reading of interest to the musical public showing why the American Organ is the best instrument now made.—*Sunday Times, Boston.*

Mysterious Disappearance.—Jno. Knechler, who was acquitted of perjury in the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Friday last, but against whom the costs of the case were assessed, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving his wife and friends in distressful uncertainty as to his whereabouts. He had but recently fitted up in elegant style a new barber shop on the corner of Second avenue and Market street, and was abundantly able to pay the costs, which his wife discharged on Monday. His disappearance is mysterious enough to admit of the thought that he made away with himself while depressed in spirits.

Musical.—Among the many instruments claiming public favor, none stand higher than Smith's American Reed Organs. They are universally regarded as the very best in use, and have attained a high place in the estimation of the next most eminent musical authorities of the country, and receive the heartiest endorsement. The workmanship throughout is thorough, complete and perfect, and in this respect the organ is vastly superior to those made with a view to cheapness and consequent sale, with which the market is flooded. For volume, sonority variety, sweetness and expression, no organ produced in this country with Smith's American. Mr. John Zweidinger, the well-known and popular music dealer, No. 136 Smithfield street, is the agent for these instruments in this city, where they can be examined at his salerooms by those desiring to purchase.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Remonstrances and Resolutions.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City, was held yesterday, Thursday evening, March 24, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Callery, Hall, Huckenstine, Long, Negraw, Moul Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Peterson, Phillips, Reineman, Ralter, Riddle, Wetzach, and the President.

Mr. Reineman presented a petition from the citizens of the Seventh ward for water pipe to Troy Hill. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. J. C. Patterson A remonstrance against a lateral sewer on Bank Alley. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Huckenstine A remonstrance against a lateral sewer on Frazier's alley. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Mr. Hall a petition for grading and paving Taggart street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also a remonstrance against the opening of Long alley, and asking that Spring alley be opened. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also a communication from Mr. J. M. Balf, asking for the payment of his bill of $200 for plans of the Good Will Engine House. Referred to the Committee on Finance, with power to act.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the viewers on the opening of High street, in the Seventh ward. The report was confirmed.

Mr. Patterson stated that the viewers had made a report prior to the one that had just been confirmed, which allowed no damages, and presented a remonstrance against the report.

Mr. Callery moved to reconsider the action in confirming the report. Adopted.

He then moved that the report which allowed no damages be confirmed. Adopted.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution instructing the Market Committee to have the sidewalks in the vicinity of the Diamond market and hay scales cleaned weekly.

Mr. Negraw amended by making the resolution read "twice a week." Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Patterson, a resolution for a flagstone crossing on Walnut street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Moul presented a resolution requesting the members of the Senate and House of Representatives from this county to have Allegheny city exempt from the provisions of the bill now pending in the House which provides for the appointment of a timber measurer for Allegheny county. He said the object of the bill was pending, an that it provided that twenty per cent. of the fees be paid to the County Treasurer.

Mr. McMeier, Mr. Hall in the chair, opposed the resolution. He said that under a strict construction of the law the county of Allegheny had no right to any portion of the fees. The bill had been prepared in the interest of the mills of Allegheny county. Most of the timber was now landed above the city limits, and, as a consequence, timber sellers could employ any party they pleased to measure it, and there was no regularity in the measurement.

Mr. Callery moved to amend by asking that the bill be so amended as to provide that the fees for all timber, received inside of the city limits, be paid to the Treasurer of Allegheny city. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Long offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to keep the sidewalks in good condition, and to prevent persons from throwing ashes on the same. Adopted.

Mr. Hall presented a resolution against the passage of the act providing for the opening of Federal street. Accepted.

On motion adjourned.

Common Council.

Called to order at half past seven o'clock, President Warner in the chair.

Present—Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Comley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herchenroether, McNeill, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Saidle, Taggart, Thompson, Voegtly and President Warner.

Minutes read and approved.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Rowbottom presented a petition for pipe sewer on Frazier's alley, Sixth ward. Also petition for and for the repeal of ordinance providing for the grading and paving of a portion of Adams street between Beaver avenue and Preble street. Both papers were referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hunker offered a resolution instructing Committee on Markets to erect a water closet for the accommodation of persons transacting business in the markets. Referred to Committee on Markets.

Mr. Taggart a petition for the paving of Buena Vista street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Rowbottom a remonstrance against the assessment for the opening of Sedgwick street, Sixth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Hanna a petition for construction of sewer on Ann Street, First ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

The resolution in relation to the Pleasant Valley Railway was taken up as amended by Select Council. The amendment struck out the words "and for the benefit of which we will hold them accountable."

Mr. Rowbottom moved to recede and concur. He had voted against the resolution before because it contained that objectionable clause.

Mr. Hastings who offered the resolution, said he had no objection to the amendment now. The resolution had the desired effect and he thought it might be disposed of.

The C. C. then receded and concurred.

Mr. Comboy presented a resolution for iron culvert on Madison avenue, at its intersection with Ohio street on the north side. Referred to Committee on streets and sewers.

HORSE TALK.

Mr. McNeill called up the resolution accompanying the last report of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, which authorized the Committee to dispose of the two horses belonging to the Columbia Company. The resolution was defeated and the gentleman moved to recomsider this action.

He stated the reason he voted against the resolution was under a misunderstanding of the facts. He had since learned that a better pair of horses could be procured at no additional cost to the city.

Mr. Rowbottom thought it more advisable not to make any "trade." He thought it would only be an additional expense in the end, or a poor pair of horses.

Mr. Dalzell said the horses were not fit for the purpose designed. They did not get enough exercise and were besides unmanageable. They had to be "geared up" in the house, and then three or four men at the head holding them until the driver had mounted to his seat. Then when the doors were thrown open they "stampeded." Several times they had passed between the lamp post and Dr. Hazlett's establishment, on the opposite side of the street. The horses were entirely unmanageable. They had already run off two or three times. Their last feat was an attempt to pass between a fence and a telegraph pole, which resulted in the demolition of the fence. The owner had not been heard from yet, but was expected to be almost every day, to get his loss refunded.

Mr. Gilmore said he thought the fault was with the driver. A good driver could manage them easily.

Mr. Dalzell said the driver was considered one of the best in the city.

Mr. Voegtly thought it would be a good plan to exchange the horses for some other pair now in use by a company with a steamer.

After some further discussion a vote was taken, when Mr. McNeill's motion to reconsider was voted down.

Business from Select Council was then taken up.

"LAGER STREET."

The Chairman read the report of the viewers on opening of High street, in which reference was made to a certain thoroughfare designated by the euphonious and liquidly suggestive title of "Lager street."

Mr. Hasting's wished to knew if the name of that street was established.

The President said that receiving the report of the viewers had nothing to do with Lager street.

Mr. Hastings—Well, I thought I'd just ask. It's rather a queer name for a street.

Mr. McNeill—Probably the gentleman's a little mixed in the question of lager. (Laughter.)

The action of S. C. was then concurred in.

A number of other concurrences were had.

In the business from Select Council was a resolution requesting the Legislature to amend the bill now before that body providing for the measuring of timber so as to exclude Allegheny city from its provisions.

A spirited discussion ensued upon a motion to concur with the action of Select Council in passing the resolution.

PLEASANTRIES.

Mr. McNeill characterized it as an emanation from one who was either interested in the lumber trade or very ignorant of the meaning of the bill. If the bill passed it would deprive the city of a revenue, and at the same time drive away a good portion of the lumber trade. Men bringing lumber down the river wanted it inspected and measured, and would take the lumber where they could get this work done. He didn't see why Allegheny City should be exempted.

Mr. Hastings thought the effect of the bill would be simply to drive away the Board Measurer elected by the city and have his place supplied by the Governor. In that case a man who had political influence would get the office, no matter whether he was capable or not. He favored the resolution.

Mr. Hanna could see no use in the bill. The city had a good timber measurer now and he could'nt see why any change should be made.

Mr. McNeill, said the gentleman had a chronic disposition to follow in the lead of Select Council. Whenever they proposed anything he was in favor of it.

Mr. Hanna thought if the gentleman would only "take a few select pills" they would "clean him out" and in would have his understanding cleared. Probably then he would be able to explain why the resolution was so radically wrong. He seemed to have something in his mind about it, which he kept concealed. (Laughter.)

A vote was then taken on the motion to concur, the yeas and nays being called, which resulted in 11 nays and 6 yeas. So the motion was voted down.

Mr. Comley offered a resolution instructing the Committee on City Property to advertise for proposals for painting and whitewashing the market house. Referred to Committee on City Property.

Adjourned.

AN OUTRAGE ON A CITIZEN.

A Citizen Dragged to the Tombs without Cause—Law in the Fourteenth Ward.

In our issue of Wednesday we mentioned the fact that John D. Herr had arrested Harry Stewart for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty, since that time we have investigated the matter and find that the facts in the case warrant us in calling the arrest a gross outrage. It seems that on Friday evening several professional gentlemen who reside in the outer wards had met accidentally, and not having seen each other for a long time, they took several glasses of wine, the effects of which caused them to become somewhat intoxicated. Visiting the store in which Mr. Stewart is salesman, they made some purchases and started home. It was then about 8½ o'clock, Mr. S. having closed the store, started to go home on one of the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, but in passing along he saw one of his friends in his buggy. He was driving a rather fractious horse, and not being perfectly sober, Mr. S. thought it best that he should see him home. He got into the buggy, and they proceeded quietly as far as the corner of Forty-fourth street, when his friend insisted on having "one more small glass of ale" before he went home. To gratify him, Mr. S. stopped the buggy, and told his friend to remain and he would bring it out to him. He entered the saloon, and on returning with the ale, he found two gallant (?) policemen in the act of getting his friend out of the buggy, where he was quietly sitting, for the purpose of arresting him. Mr. S. told them that it was not necessary, as he would see him safely home. The police made some remarks, when Mr. S. told them that they would be better for them to let his friend alone, as he was molesting no one and was quiet, and for them to attend to their legitimate business. In answer to this he was seized by Mr. Herr. He asked to know could utter a word a *pair of suppers* were placed on his left arm, while the gallant companion of the officer (another "boy in blue") caught him by the other arm and *dragged* him to the station house. There he was confined in the cell until his appearance next morning. At the hour named he was promptly on hand, when he was informed the matter would be "squashed." But Mr. S. promptly objected to this mode of proceeding, and insisted on a hearing. Finding that this case could not be "squashed" so easily, Deputy Mayor Nichols fixed last evening at 7 o'clock for a hearing. Mr. Stewart was represented by R. J. Powers, Esq., and John C. McCarthey, Esq., and several gentlemen were examined as witnesses to the transaction, and testified substantially to the facts as above stated. Taking the testimony of Mr. Herr (the officer) as true in every particular, it was one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated, as it was shown that Mr. Stewart was arrested without any cause whatever and dragged nearly two squares along the principal thoroughfares to the lock-up. Deputy Mayor Nichols promptly dismissed the case on the ground of the evident spirit of intoxication of the parties. The fact is not yet, as the information made before Alderman Thomas yesterday would seem to imply. Officers Herr and Reed gave bail for their appearance on the charge of aggravated assault and battery made by Mr. Stewart.

A Day's Drive.

Valentine Burzy is the owner of small wagon which he drives from place to place in obedience to the wishes of all who may patronize him. A certain John Schenck seeing him pass called him to transport his trunk to a certain point many squares away. And when at his journeys end, he meets Schenck suffering from a relapse of bad whiskey, who ordered him to return said trunk; meeting him again, and having a reinforcement of benzine within, ordered him to another point. And thus from place to place the buggy is transported in accordance with the desire of John until the shades of evening fell around and all arrive at the point from which they had started in the morning. The moderate sum of two dollars is demanded by Valentine. John demands three as his change, swearing he had paid him five dollars. The scene now becomes a lively one, drunken threats predominate, until Benzy, wearied, and sad, turns his steps towards the office of Alderman Taylor, where he makes oath charging Schenck with fraud and alleging the foregoing statement. A warrant was issued.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, March 24th, 1870:

Peter S. Fisher to Rebecca Jones, July 1, 1867; 16 by 100 feet on Jones street, Birmingham. $4,300

B. W. Jones to S. E. Jones, Feb. 1, 1870; 20 feet on Chestnut street, South Pittsburgh. $1,100

Conrad Reringer to Mary E. Alexander, Feb. 8, 1870; 24 by 45 feet on Marshall street, Allegheny. $1,440

Sarah M. Phillips to Lewis Miller, Feb. 27, 1863; 48 by 64 feet on Josaph street, East Birmingham. $500

Wm. McKown to Lewis S. Layton, March 14, 1870; 1 acre and 20 perches in Collins town ship. $1,000

John Floyd to R. S. McElroy et al., March 21, 1870; 10 acres, 1 reed and 15 perches in Versailles. $2,000

Thomas Gibson to Kate E. Scott, Nov. 26, 1867; an ary gular lot in Sharpsburgh. $500

The same (owner) to Barnabas Baker, Feb. 8, 1870; 8 acres and 34 perches in Shaler township. $2,500

Joseph Patterson to John A. Hary, March 21, 1870; 17 by 118 feet on Liberty street, Pittsburgh. $8,000

Adam Morrow et al. to Michael O. Laughlin, March 17, 1870; 48 by 110 feet on St. Mary's avenue, 17th ward, Pittsburgh. $2,000

Samuel Coulter, Sheriff, to John P. Smith, March 21, 1870; 22 by 129 feet on Juniata street, Allegheny. $500

John Robeson to John Dyer, March 21, 1870; 1 piece of land in Robinson township. $200

Correction.

An item appeared in yesterday's paper which was calculated to do injustice to Mr. J. R. Frick and family, residents of the 17th ward. It was the substance of an information made before Alderman McMasters, wherein Charles H. Simmons charged the Frick family with interfering with him in the discharge of his duty, and in addition to badly while he was attempting to serve upon them a landlord's execution. Mr. Frick's statement is that he owes no rent, and was about to produce papers showing a clear account, when Simmons refused to listen, and proceeded, without due process, to haul the furniture of the house in such a manner as to damage it considerably. The Frick family, as soon as they heard of the suit, gave bail in the sum of $600 before the alderman for a hearing each next Saturday. Mr. Frick has resided in the community over ten years, and has always borne a character for peace and respectability, which renders the proceedings very singular.

Domestic Trouble.

The domestic peace in the Stoltz family was interrupted on Wednesday night at Lawrenceville. Jacob, the head of the family, came home in a very happy mode. The tranquility was not altogether in accordance with his exalted ideas of merriment, and he literally went for the dishes, making a sad havoc among them until he came to the knives and forks. Those he could not break so easily, and concluded, with a half dozen in each hand, he would satisfy his carving propensities on his fair wife Hibertine. But to perform a feat so great more whisky was needed, which he at once went to procure. Thence failing in company with a member of the police he was detained in custody until yesterday. Deputy Mayor Nichols committed him for thirty days on a charge of drunkenness.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The case of the United States vs. a lot of liquor and tobacco, owned by T. E. Hall & Co., taken up yesterday, was concluded. The jury had not yet rendered a verdict when Court adjourned.

A. A. Furst, Esq., of Centre county, on motion of District Attorney Swope, and John Glenn, Esq., on motion of R. M. Gibson, Esq., were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The case of the United States against a stock of liquors owned by M. Sweeney was continued to May term.

Patrick Conally, indicted for carrying on the business of a retail dealer without payment of tax, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution.

The case of the United States against John F. Baumert et al. was continued by direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Court adjourned until Friday morning.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The case of the Dollar Savings Bank vs. Elizabeth Aeschelman, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury.

Mr. Burgwin, counsel for plaintiff, submitted the following points:

First, That the validity of this mortgage does not depend upon whether it was signed in the presence of Thos. L. Robb, the subscribing witness, or was acknowledged before Robb, the Notary; provided they find that it was executed in the presence of Adam Aeschelman. Affirmed.

Second, That if the jury believe that the signature of Adam Aeschelman is genuine, the presumption is that the mortgage was executed by the defendant in his presence, and if so the morigage was valid even though said Adam Aeschelman may have afterwards persuaded Thos. L. Robb improperly to witness it.

Affirmed. The presumption is, however, liable to be overcome by satisfactory evidence, the character of which is for the jury.

Third, That the defence set up here is not in substance a charge by the defendant, that her own son fraudulently forged her signature and thereby procured $5,000 from the plaintiff. Such a charge should be clearly made out before the jury should find it it.

Affirmed.

After reciting the facts and announcing the points as above, the Court charged as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The solitary question involved in this case is the integrity of this mortgage.

The plaintiff alleges that it is genuine; the defendant that it is not.

The plaintiff asserted that the signature of Mrs. Elizabeth Aeschelman, as appears attached to the mortgage, is here; the defendants that it is a forgery and is derogation of her legal rights.

From all the evidence in the case you will discover the truth or falsity of their respective assertions.

The first question, we have already indicated in answering the plaintiff's points: have they been overdone? If so, your verdict will be for the defendant; if not, then the plaintiff is entitled to your finding.

You will conscientiously consider the case in the light of all the testimony, and render such a verdict as you think just and right.

The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict for defendant.

The next case taken up was that of John Donahno vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. This was a case to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff's son who was run over by a car of said company. The accident occurred in October, 1867, when it appears plaintiff's son, a boy of about seven years, was knocked off the platform of a car, when the driver is alleged struck him with the switch bar and knocked him off, the car passed over his foot cutting off several of the toes. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

188 Reinsenhauer vs. Keap et al.
189 Schultz vs. same defendants.
55 Irvine for use vs. National Refining and Restoring Company.
150 Com. for use vs. Repler.
179 Craig vs. Birch.
183 Portis vs. Bumes.
191 Perdiment vs. McKee.
204 Cpm. for use vs. Marshall.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jack Bonner, John Bonner, *et al* indicted for riot, reported yesterday, was resumed and concluded. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the defendants to pay the six-seventh of the costs and the prosecutor the remaining one-seventh.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Hasenall, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, Amos Maitland prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Kate Walters, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Mollie McManning prosecutrix. The parties, who are *nymphs du pave*, it appears from the testimony, met in a house on Grant's Hill, Allegheny city, where after drinking for some time a difficulty arose between them when Mollie pulled Kates hair and Kate in return stabbed her with a pen knife, inflicting several severe wounds. The jury found the defendant not guilty of the felony but guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutor. The defendant was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

The next case taken up was that of James Gest, indicted for larceny by bailee, Mary Hartman prosecutrix, was the next case taken up. The prosecutrix is the sister of Len Hartman, who, she alleges, prior to being sent to the penitentiary, got the defendant Gest to sign a United States bond for $500, to be given to her. She called upon Gest for the money, which he refused to pay over. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

156 Com. vs Barnard Farrell.
157 " John Stout.
128 " Wm. Kophane.
129 " Thomas Fleming.
101 " Andrew Sturgeon (2 cases).
123 " George Mueller.
112 " Abraham A. Tilman.
167 " John McClaren (6 cases).
170 " Richard Alker.
171 " Darby Holland (4 cases).

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The case of Duncan for the use of Hutchinson vs. W. H. Williams, previously reported, was named and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon at the time of adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

38 McKain vs. Adams.
39 Hopkins and Lazear vs. Stewart & Co.
36 Page, Zellers & Duff vs. Walter.
42 Henzel vs. Good.
46 Ranklin's Ex'rs vs. O'Neal.
47 B. & L. Ass. of Pittsburgh vs. Kuhlman's Adm'rs.
49 Snoufer et al. vs. Hamilton.
51 Hopkins and Lazear vs. O'Neil.
52 Pitts. and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company vs. Bailey.
53 Same vs. Hartman.
54 Same vs. Henderson.

Festive and Facetious.

William Furlong is festive and facetious. He established his claim to the first title by indulging in extended libations Wednesday evening, which induced him to favor the residents of Western avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning with a pleasant serenade. He was for the twentieth time, reiterating his desire that an imaginary winged cupid should not "bodder" him when a sentry of the night interrupted his musical performance and "bodderes" him to the extent of restricting his liberties within a small space in the lock up. A few hours thereafter he appeared before Mayor Callow where his facetiousness became apparent. He manifested a disposition and talent which at once stamped him as an humorist of rare ability.

In response to an inquiry, he said his name was "one eighth of a mile long." The combined wisdom and analytical talent of Police Headquarters was brought into requisition in the solution of this conundrum. It was of no avail. The conundrum was too much for them. They gave it up. Then William had his triumph. With a benign expression he first looked around him on the representatives of law and order, who could arrest him but not make out his conundrum. Completing his survey, and concentrating his entire facial expression into one withering glance of scorn, he solved the puzzle. "Furlong's my name. Where's yer (hic) liberality?" The Mayor smiled pensively, the subordinates, like Arabs, "silently stole away" from the presence of the awe-inspiring humorist "The eighth of a mile," when his Honor had recovered from the shock of his wit, was allowed to leave the office after going through the formality of depositing ten dollars for his festive conduct of the evening previous.

Birthday Supper.

A very enjoyable entertainment came off Wednesday evening at Richter's, Diamond, Allegheny. Two young gentlemen, Messrs. John Brobst and Alex. Sharp, whose natal anniversaries occurred on the same day, decided to celebrate them by a joint celebration. To carry out the idea, the services of Mr. Richter were secured, and about ten o'clock the elegant dining room of his establishment was graced by a genial company of friends, who gathered around a festal board with which no fault could be found by the veriest epicure. The rapid disappearance of the viands was the best evidence that the gastronomical professor had performed his duty well, and that the company *fully* appreciated his efforts. Following the pleasant supper exercises, the remainder of the evening was spent in social conversation, which continued until the rapid approach of the "wee sma hours" indicated to the participants it was time to separate.

The principals interested in the gathering, are both well known and popular in the community. Mr. Brobst the senior of the two, is a young man of superior abilities, integrity, and agreeable manners, and although but a short time in this city, has gained hosts of friends, and the respect of all acquaintances. Mr. Sharp has just attained his majority. If to enterprise, and true merit belongs success, he is assured of a happy and prosperous life, which we most heartily wish for the success of all who know him. Both young gentlemen have the most cordial good wishes of their associates, for a continuance of the success which has thus far attended them.

Commissions Received.

The following commissions for justices of the peace, aldermen and notaries public have been received at the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder, and are ready for delivery when called for:

Justices of the Peace—Wm. Crawford, Union township; Miles S. Humphries, South Pittsburgh; David Forsythe, Mc Kees Rocks; Wm. W. Al. Shanks, Neville township; O. J. Harrington, McClure township; James McCullough and Thos. Varner, Baldwin township; Jacob Larhill, Moon township; Henry Swift, Willis township; John M. Love, Versailles township; James McConnell, South Fayette township; Joseph Wampler, McKeesport; L. B. Patterson, Mifflin township; E. G. Krehan, Birmingham; Amos Holland, Upper St. Clair township; William Rea, Ross township; David Hoffman, North Fayette township; R. E. Stephens, Elizabeth borough; John W. Patterson, Lower St. Clair township; James Carlin, Monongahela borough; W. W. Shaw, Indiana township; Wm. Neely, Franklin township; William Morrison, Ohio township.

Aldermen—Robt. N. Craig, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Moses Phillips, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Notary Public—William Little, Pittsburgh.

G. C. Lightcap, of the Morgan House, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that on and after April 1, he will take charge of the GRANT HOUSE, where he will be happy to meet all his old friends and patrons. 3

Any lady with sufficient mechanical skill to run a coffee mill, can use a Singer Sewing Machine. It runs very light and quiet. 2

PRESENTATION.

The Duquesne Greys Pay Special Tribute to the Worth of a Worthy Citizen.

Hon. James Blackmore, ex-Mayor of the city, a gentleman who numbers as many warm and steadfast friends as any in this community was last night honored in a practical and substantial manner by the gallant "Duquesne Greys," who are deservedly for never forgetting those who manifest kindness and friendship towards them. The presentation ceremony drew together nearly two hundred persons, members of the company and invited guests, and, of course, the commodious dinning hall of Mr. William Holtzheimer on Fifth avenue was selected as the place for the meeting and the subsequent supper. The hall was handsomely and elaborately decorated with festooned and full flowing flags, national emblems, mottoes and evergreens, presenting truly a galaday appearance. All of the vast throng in attendance were aware of the object of the meeting, save one, and that was Mr. Blackmore from whom the matter was carefully concealed, and up till the time he was called to receive the princely gift, was kept in profound ignorance of the honor about to be conferred upon him by the generous donors. His surprise, although placing him in an awkward position, enlarged not only the pleasure of the occasion, but of all present. After the truly royal supper was disposed of and the cloths were removed, Capt. Campbell arose and said:

"We have assembled here to-night for the purpose of doing honor to a fellow citizen, and to one who has already had many honors thrust upon him, in all of which however, he has borne himself with such becoming meekness as to have elicited the applause and encomiums of this entire community.

The present occasion is different, and the form of the honor proposed is different from those others alluded to—my fellow-member of the Infantry Company "Duquesne Greys," remembering with particular pride the part he took in the formation of their first parade, under the new organization, also remember with greatly increased delight. The manner in which our honored guest, James Blackmore, made that occasion one of great public interest by presenting to the Company the handsome stand of national colors which graces our Armory, and is borne upon all public occasions of parade by the corps.

My colleagues, the personal friends of Mr. Blackmore, have requested me to make some slight mention for the great honor thus conferred, and have deputed me on their behalf to present to you, sir, these domestic tokens of their appreciation of your kindness, and that of your estimable wife. I hope you may long survive to remember this occasion, and that his recollection may be as pleasurable to you, as I know that it will be to your many friends who surround this table to night.

Mr. Blackmore thus responded:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Duquesne Greys! With grateful emotions I accept this beautiful present which you now so unexpectedly tender me. I return my thanks for this voluntary tribute of your good will and kindness that I can assure you, gentlemen, I shall ever cherish this as a kind memento of those delightful early reminiscences so pleasant to my memory. My association with that noble corps of heroes, of whom you are the successors, some of whom consecrated their lives to their country's service, at home and abroad, has ever been a source of pride to me. Pittsburgh may well feel proud of her patriotic sons who have gone forth to battle. Her noble volunteer soldiers have always been worthy of her high regard. The old Pittsburgh Blues, the Jackson Guards, the Jackson Independent Blues, the Carrol Blues, the Montgomery Guards and the Irish Green have been the pride and glory of our chivalric city. Many of them have left a record on the battle ground, and, gentlemen, I feel that though I posses the will, I have not the ability to do justice to this subject and I again return you my thanks for the honor you have conferred on me. (Applause and three cheers for the Chief.) Speeches were made by Messrs. Alex. McIlwaine, an orator of extraordinary ability, Capt. D. Campbell, John A. Floyd, John W. Pittock, George W. Stockton, John S. Kennedy, James S. Patton, James B. Moore, Captain Sam Wood and others made remarks to the appropriate toasts offered. The Great Western Band was present and added largely to the enjoyment of the evening. We hope to be present at all the social gatherings of the Duquesne Greys, for a sure source of enjoyment and relaxation is afforded therefrom.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

The Frohsin Society's Entertainment at Turner Hall—A Brilliant Success.

The grand musical soiree given last evening at Turner's Hall by the Gesang Vereins Frohsin Society was a decided success. Some of our first class vocalists took part in its exercises. The hall was filled with a large and appreciated audience. The music, stirring solos, duets, trios, &c., was selected with good judgment.

The opening overture on the piano, "Ave Maria Stella," was very effectively rendered, after which followed a grand chorus by the Society, which drew forth hearty applause.

The trio "Ave Maria Stella," sung by Miss Hagne and Messrs. Bussman and Penig, was rendered in an exceedingly fine style. They sang for an encore "Home, Sweet Home," and "O, Me," from the opera of Versila Borgia.

The fine solo by Prof. W. Guenther was rapturously encored. The crowning performance of the evening was the reading of a quiet from Maritha by Messrs. Benke and Bussmann in costumes. Herr Benke has had the opportunity of displaying his rich and powerful bass voice to great advantage, and Mr. Bussmann sustained his reputation as a first class vocalist.

There were a number of ladies and gentlemen who took part in the programme, who displayed superior musical talent, but space will not permit a more extended notice.

Taken all together, the musical soiree was a very delightful affair, and the members of the Frohsin Society should feel proud of the success which attended their efforts.

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